FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 215 *4 November 1980*

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USSR, U.S., GREAT BRITAIN HOLD NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD312346 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 31 Oct, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, United States and Britain was held here today at the talks for drawing up a treaty on general and complete ban of nuclear weapons tests.

WESTERN LABOR UNIONS INVOLVED IN DISARMAMENT ACTION WEEK

LD031435 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 3

[From V. Sisnev "International Review" in response to readers' letters: "Specific Acts Of Protest"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] It is well known that in the West trade unions are taking part in protest demonstrations against the arms race, but it seems to me that they could also pursue more effective means.

[Signed] A. Antonov, scientific assistant at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics (Kharkov)

The importance of the mass demonstrations taking place in the United States and other NATO countries under the slogans of halting the senseless and extremely dangerous arms race is truly difficult to overestimate. They not only help to form public opinion and attract universal attention to the criminal and senseless expenditure of enormous budget funds for the benefit of a handful of monopolists, they are also a school in which the trade union masses' political awareness is strengthened.

From this viewpoint the various demonstrations held by trade unions of various levels within the framework of the Disarmament Action Week which began last Friday at the decision of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and the WPC are highly indicative. They merge with the general actions of all peace and security champions, and impart even greater weight and importance to them. A powerful voice of protest has been heard in the past few days in Britain, France, Italy, the FRG, and other Western countries, and the organized working people have been in the front ranks even where their official leaders have preferred to remain "neutral."

This is happening because with every passing day it is becoming increasingly clear to the working people that there can be no neutral people in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Mankind is faced with a choice: Either the peoples and states put into operation all their efforts to preserve peace or they will be cast into the abyss of a destructive world nuclear war. At the same time there is growing understanding of the fact that there is a real possibility of curbing in time those who, gambling on using force and seeking world rule, are pushing mankind into that abyss. "For," as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his message to the participants in the world parliament of peoples for peace, "today the fate of peace is not determined only by those who have grown accustomed to regarding diktat, violence and wars as the normal method of resolving international affairs."

It is also determined by those who are actively opposing militarism and its apologists. The example of the Machinists and Aerospace Workers International can be regarded as graphic one and, it must be said, a very indicative one for U.S. conditions, under which the top echelon of the labor union leadership always formerly shied away from any participation in the actions of peace champions. Although this large association has many members employed directly in the military industry, they are working purposefully and methodically to explain the colossal harm which the arms race causes to the national economy.

At a conference of public, labor union, scientific and religious organizations held in San Francisco on the eve of Disarmament Action Week, W. Winpisinger, the union's chairman, stated: "Colossal military expenditure is a heavy burden for the U.S. working people. The Americans' basic rights--the rights to work, to a fair share of the national income, and to peace--have been sacrificed to the administration's senseless policy. The U.S. economy's transfer to a peaceful footing would ease the position of millions of working people and help reduce unemployment."

This stance on the part of an influential detachment of the U.S. workers movement at a period when the country is being swept by militarist hysteria is undoubtedly an effective weapon in the struggle against the arms race. At the same time it must be said that some labor union branches are taking a logical step still further in this direction. Thus, in eastern Britain, where the Tory Government has agreed to deploy 160 U.S. cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, the local trade union organizations have decided to refuse to take any part in constructing the launchpads. There is no doubt that given a greater degree of unity, which is opposed by the reactionaries and conciliationists, the international workers movement can play a very important part in curbing the nuclear maniacs.

FINNISH GROUP HOLDS DISARMAMENT ACTION WEEK SEMINAR

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Helsinki 3 Nov, TASS--A two-day seminar devoted to the problems of struggle for peace, detente and disarmament came to a close here at the House of Soviet Culture and Science. It was held on the initiative of the "Peace Champions of Finland" organization within the framework of the All-Finland Week of Actions for Disarmament. Along with Finnish specialists, the seminar was attended by delegations of the Soviet Union and Japan. The concluding document adopted by the participants in the seminar points out that responsibility for the education of population in the spirit of peace and for the dissemination of information on disarmament matters is growing in the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation when U.S. propaganda tries to justify the United States militarist course. Soviet-Finnish relations which develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance are an example of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples, the document stresses.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD011706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valery Kosovan; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov and Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, writers on international affairs]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The long election campaign in the United States is approaching the finish line. Essentially it has been going on for more than a year, and in the final running now are two candidates who are actually contending for the right to hold presidential power in the White House. The presidential elections will take place on 4 November, and apparently it will be possible to learn the results, and the name of the winner, the next day. It is apt, therefore, that many of our listeners--in particular Comrade Polivanov from Novosibirsk, Bashkevich from Krasnoyarsk and Simonov from Kirovograd--ask us to give an approximate forecast of the candidates' chances. I shall put these questions to a regular participant in our program, the international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. The first question, Oleg Nikolayevich, is this: What are the features of the final stage of the present U.S. election campaign?

U.S. Elections

[Anichkin] It may now be safely said that most Americans are noticeably tired of this prolonged and exhausting election race to which the Americans' whole lives have in fact been subordinated for many months. It now seems that everyone would like the denouncement finally to happen. On the other hand, the final stage of the election campaign is characterized by uncertainty. Naturally, everyone would like to make a forecast as to who will finally be the winner in this election campaign. Comparatively recently, this summer, the scales were tipped in favor of Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, who was considerably ahead of his Democratic rival, Jimmy Carter. Later, soon after the Democratic Party congress in August, their chances appeared to become equal; but afterwards Reagan again moved forward. To sum up, it was a typical fight, characteristic of the two-party system and very much like a pendulum motion.

[Kosovan] Here you are using, in your analysis, the results of public opinion polls. Oleg Nikolayevich, what information do we have at present?

[Anichkin] That's right, the analysis is made on the basis of information from polls carried out by public opinion institutes. In any event, there is no more or less balanced information. We must mention, however, that even these polls are quite frequently used as an element in the election struggle, and one must take a critical approach toward their objectivity. As far as the latest results of the polls are concerned, we have at our disposal information of research carried out by the Gallup Institute. According to this, at the end of last week Carter was exactly one point ahead of Reagan in a poll of registered voters. But in a poll of people who have the right to vote and who may take part in the voting, Reagan is three points ahead of Carter. As you can see, the situation is quite uncertain and contradictory. Neither of the presidential candidates has a decisive advantage, and it is impossible to judge what the trend is. It is not out of the question, as has happened on more than one occasion in the past, that minor factors may even have a decisive influence on the final situation.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it seems you are not inclined to make any definite forecast as to who can win the election on 4 November.

[Anichkin] Well, that is not quite the case. As you can see, no one at present is inclined to make predictions of that sort. In recent times, the profession of political forecaster has become quite a risky business. But all the same, even now, it is possible to make certain quite categorical observations. First, the present election campaign will be the most expensive in the entire history of U.S. presidential elections. Let us see how the costs have risen in elections in the quite recent past. In 1968, $91 million were spent. In 1976, $159 million. And this year it is predicted that $225 million will be expended. This is a record. All attempts to limit the influence of money on the outcome of the elections, as you see, remain fruitless.

Second, the forecasters predict that on election day, no more than half of those Americans with the right to vote will go to the polling booths. From this a further calculation is made: For victory, it may turn out that about 50 percent of the votes of those who do take part in the elections will be needed. All this means that a candidate can be elected president after only obtaining about a quarter of the votes of the American voters. In other words, he will be the choice of a minority.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, on what is this calculation based?

[Anichkin] It is based on the results of previous elections, when a quite definite tendency toward a steady reduction in the political activity of the voters, a growing refusal to take part in the presidential elections, became apparent. This is also an expression of the attitude of the Americans to the two-party system, which in effect does not give the Americans any real choice.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, now I should like to turn to a letter from (Sofya Mikhaylovana Barshchevskaya) from Sosnovoborsk in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. She writes: Quite recently, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie declared that the SALT II treaty would be ratified. I should like to know, says (Sofya Mikhaylovana), if this can be believed or not. Perhaps this is just another trick by the U.S. Government before the presidential elections. But I would put the question in a somewhat different form. An opinion exists that the U.S. presidential elections have become virtually a factor in world politics. How has this been shown in this year's campaign, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] Such an opinion does indeed exist, and one cannot escape the facts which confirm it. The point is, as we have said more than once in this program, that the presidential candidates quite frequently want to make use of international events for their own electoral purposes: to bring about events of which use could be made for the sake of acquiring political capital. On the other hand, there are occasions when presidential candidates, particularly incumbent presidents, display irresolution and back away from making political decisions. Purely for this reason, for instance, in 1976, President Ford postponed signing the SALT II treaty, and this may have been why he lost to the current President, Carter. On the basis of the same considerations, as the logic of the election struggle shows, Carter has postponed the ratification of this same treaty until next year, by which time the elections will be over. Events in the Near East are being used to a noticeable extent for electoral purposes, particularly the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it seems to be appropriate here to recall a certain statement by the former president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin. He once said that it would be advisable to change the Olympic games schedule so that the games would not coincide with presidential elections in the United States.

[Anichkin] The presidential elections in the United States are of course an internal affair for the American themselves. But recently there has been a clear tendency to adapt world events and international relations to the interests and aims of American politicians contending for supreme power in the United States.

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Oleg Nikolayevich. Our mailbag contains many letters with questions about the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. That meeting opens on 11 November, and we will naturally inform you in detail about its progress. In the Spanish capital now, as you know, the preparatory stage for that meeting is in progress. A number of our listeners--in particular Comrades Serebrov from Leningrad, Vasilyev from Moscow, Semenov from Kiev and Agamalova from Baku--have seen press reports that a meeting of journalists from the 35 countries which took part in the all-European conference was held in parallel with the preparatory stage.

They asked who initiated the journalists' meeting, and what its aims and tasks were. I am pleased to tell you that the Soviet Union was represented at that meeting by a regular participant in the program "International Situation--Questions and Answers", the international affairs journalist Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, who will now speak. Anatoliy Andreyevich, I hand it over to you.

[Krasikov] The meeting of journalists of the 35 countries which took part in the all-European conference was held in Madrid at the initiative of the European journalists' club and the Spanish Federation of the Press Association. It was devoted to questions of cooperation between states with different systems in the light of the accords that were reached at summit level in Helsinki over 5 years ago. The session was held under the motto "from Helsinki to Madrid", and representatives of the mass media from the countries that I mentioned took part in it.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, was a Soviet report presented at the meeting?

[Krasikov] Yes. I was asked to devote my report to the need to give new stimulus in detente in the current international situation. I tried, naturally, to sum up the arguments in favor of broad, mutually advantageous cooperation among states belonging to different social systems. At the same time, of course, I had to criticize the arguments by the opponents of such cooperation. In response, though, to requests by certain participants in the meeting, I spoke about the practical experience of working cooperation between TASS and the mass media of many countries.

[Kosovan] Do you think you could tell our listeners briefly about this, especially, Anatoliy Andreyevich, as you--I shall make no secret of it--are deputy director general of TASS.

[Krasikov] Well, yes, I could make a little advertisement for TASS, couldn't I? At the present time our material is received by information organs in 93 countries throughout the world--in Europe, the United States, Asia and Africa; and in various languages: Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic. Since the signing of the Final Act, our Soviet agency has signed 74 agreements with mass information organs in 46 countries establishing cooperation on a long-term basis in the sphere of information exchange. These include 26 agreements with information organs in 11 European countries--countries which in fact took part in the Helsinki conference. The Helsinki Final Act notes that the participating states will promote the regular and fastest possible publication and dissemination of economic and commercial information. It is in accordance with this provision that TASS is now paying particular attention to extending its special economics service. While up to 1975 this service was in the form of a bulletin which was published once a week, since 1975 the bulletin of economic and commercial information has been published on a regular daily basis. I ought to point out that a positive evaluation of our work in this respect was given by a special conference on news information relating to foreign trade which took place this summer in Geneva within the framework of the UN European Economics Commission. A final document was adopted at that conference containing the recommendation that other member countries of the European Economics Commission use the experience of TASS in disseminating economic and commercial information. Our Soviet agency strives to conduct its information work in a way that will promote the improvement of that climate and the expansion of cooperation in the interests of bringing peoples closer together. We are against the propaganda of war and hatred and against methods of psychological warfare which unfortunately have been used more and more frequently lately in the West.

Greek Entry Into NATO

[Kosovan] As is known, last week the Greek parliament supported the government decision to return to the NATO military organization. Many of our listeners--in particular Nikolay Pvalovich Trofimov from Leningrad, Viktor Ivanovich Krivenko from Zhitomir, and Nadezhda Lvova from Astrakhan--ask what it was that encouraged the Rallis government to take that step. I put this question to Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, writer on international affairs. Eduard Vasilyevich, I know that in early October, as a member of a delegation of the Soviet public, you visited Athens and Crete. Could you give us, please, some firsthand information, as they say.

[Kovalev] Yes, that is right. In the first half of October I had occasion to visit Athens as a member of a Soviet delegation where a friendly meeting between representatives of the public of both countries took place at the initiative of the Greek-Soviet Society. The aim of the meeting was to promote the further development of Soviet-Greek cooperation and the development of friendship between our peoples. It was the general opinion--both ours and that of our Greek colleagues--that the meeting was a great success. It received a very good press, as they say, in Greece and the reactions to it were extremely positive. Our meeting also discussed important international questions: Problems of detente and disarmament, and problems of the development of international cooperation in Europe. Both the Soviet and the Greek delegations came to the conclusion that the further development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples will undoubtedly promote the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of international cooperation in the Mediterranean and throughout the whole of Europe.

[Kosovan] Eduard Vasilyevich, if we look, however, at the decision by the Greek Government to return to the NATO military organization, the question arises that perhaps the results of the meeting in Athens have lost their topicality?

[Kovalev] No, precisely the contrary. The importance of that meeting has even increased. A joint communique of the Athens meeting stressed that both the Soviet and the Greek public will continue to make persistent efforts to ensure that in relations between our countries the positive processes are brought to the fore to an even greater extent, and that things which hinder those positive processes are excluded from our relations. The point, however, is this. In the opinion of Greek democratic public opinion, the decision by the Greek ruling circles to return the country to the military organization of the North Atlantic pact is actually one of those hindering factors.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Eduard Vasilyevich: One of our listeners from Mogilev, Comrade Zimin, writes: As has become clear from press reports, strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Greek Government over this question by the United States and the NATO military bosses. Thus Washington has once again shown an imperial approach to international matters. At the same time, Comrade Zimin asks: What sort of pressure was brought to bear on the Greek Government?

[Kovalev] Back in early October, while our delegation was in Athens, many of the Greeks we talked to made no secret of the fact that the attempts somehow to delay the return of Greece to the bosom of NATO were irritating both the Americans and the NATO men, and that high-ranking officials in Washington responded to these maneuvers, these diplomatic maneuvers, with threats. The government was given a warning of dangerous consequences, and extremely transparent hints were made about an embargo on U.S. deliveries of weapons and spare parts for the Greek Armed Forces, which are almost completely equipped with U.S. weapons. Greece was given to understand that the United States might create certain difficulties in economic cooperation between the countries. Finally they were told that if the Rallis government were to remain intractable, it was certainly not out of the question that other people would be found for ministerial posts who would be more suitable for the development of U.S.-Greek cooperation.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ETHIOPIAN, POLISH LEADERS VISITS, U.S. ELECTIONS

LD031321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Just a few days separate us from the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people are approaching their holiday with new labor successes. Competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress has been launched throughout the country.

The experience of our revolution has become the possession of mankind. "The first socialist country--the Soviet Union--was obliged to rely entirely on itself both in the defense of the revolution and in its economic development," said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, who arrived in our country this week on an official friendly visit during which he had talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "On the other hand, other revolutions which followed the October Revolution had the good fortune to be able to count on the Soviet Union's support."

Under the Banners of Peace

Proletarian socialist internationalism is a very great achievement of Great October to which our party and state always retain their loyalty. Solidarity with the revolutionary and national liberation forces and movements of the present day are invariably combined in the CPSU's policy with the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

This was again convincingly demonstrated during the Soviet-Ethiopian talks. The world press, commenting on their results, notes that the USSR consistently advocates peace and the people's independence and social progress and resolutely rejects the militarist policy of diktat, blackmail and intervention.

This course of the Soviet Union's is steered in close coordination with the other socialist community countries. During the recent friendly working visit paid to Moscow by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and during their meetings with the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kania expressed satisfaction, in particular, at the results of the session of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee held in the Polish capital recently. The world press regards this as new evidence that the socialist countries are coming to the Madrid conference with goodwill and the desire to advance further a cooperation in Europe which is of use to all people.

This approach is a graphic illustration of the honest constructive attitude of the USSR and the other socialist community countries toward the process of normalizing the atmosphere in Europe and toward the commitments envisaged by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The opponents of detente are displaying a completely different approach. The events in Poland show that imperialism is trying to use the Helsinki accords to screen its interference in the affairs of the socialist countries. Such calculations are built on sand. Those taking part in the Soviet-Polish meeting resolutely condemned imperialist circles' attempts to mount subversive work against socialist Poland and interfere in its affairs. It was stressed that such attempts run counter to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and contradict the interests of the European peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation on the continent.

The Soviet and Polish leaders noted that purposeful actions to avert the unleashing of a new round of the nuclear arms race are now more necessary than ever. This is precisely the direction in which the USSR, Poland and the other socialist community countries are acting in proposing a constructive program for curbing this race.

The results of the Disarmament Action Week, which began 24 October by decision of the UN General Assembly and the WPC, attest that the socialist community's policy accords wholly and fully with the peoples' hopes and aspirations. The week took place under the sign of the USSR's new initiatives aimed at achieving military detente.

Loyal to the spirit and letter of the Soviet state's very first directives which proclaimed peace on earth as one of the socialist revolution's main goals, the Soviet Union also uses under the present extremely difficult conditions any opportunity to preserve and strengthen detente, despite the attempts of hawks on both sides of the Atlantic to bury it.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had scarcely begun in Geneva before the U.S. press, reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex, tried to discredit them. Thus NEWSWEEK announced recently that these talks will harm rather than help the West and "become a grave threat to the security of the Western alliance, primarily Europe." NEWSWEEK and similar press organs are militating for Europe first to be filled with Euromissiles like the Pershing and the Tomahawk, and thus for military superiority to be attained over the Warsaw Pact countries, and then for talks to begin "from a position of strength." This is an irresponsible approach fraught with an extremely grave threat to the security of Europe for which the NATO and Pentagon hawks are supposedly fighting.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 27 October speech reaffirmed, will promote the success of the Geneva talks. But much depends also on the position of the U.S. side. After all, the results of these talks are ultimately linked with the ratification of the SALT II treaty, which is still blocked by the United States.

As for Western attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR, they are illusory. The Soviet Union is fully determined to stand up for itself and its allies. It is prepared to hold talks on any serious question of international relations, but only on the basis of equality and mutual security.

United States Facing a Choice

At present, a few days before the U.S. election, which is to take place 4 November, the American press keeps coming back to the subject of the SALT II treaty and prospects for its ratification. This was, in essence, the key issue in the debate held recently between President J. Carter, who is seeking reelection for the Democratic Party, and R. Reagan, the Republicans' candidate. It is well known that Reagan has repeatedly come out publicly against SALT II and intends, as Carter said in the debate, simply to "scrap" it. Reagan talks about some kind of abstract "SALT III treaty." The sense of which--according to the sarcastic observation of the U.S. press--not even he has a clear idea of. President Carter, who is accused, again by the press, of exploiting the SALT II topic for opportunist considerations in order to discredit Reagan, was unable, during the debate, to say anything concrete about his administration's plans, if it remains in power, for ratifying the treaty. And that is a key question not only in the U.S. election campaign but for Soviet-American relations and their future.

From the debate which took place, and also from numerous election remarks and statements by the candidates of the two leading U.S. parties, all that is clear so far is that both of them attach paramount importance to the interests of the military-industrial complex, calling for a further arms race and for a foreign policy conducted "from a position of strength."

Of course, there are differences in Carter's and Reagan's approaches to the arms race. It is only a question of how substantial they are.

A recent issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published two interviews whose authors are respectively for and against achieving U.S. "strategic superiority" over the USSR. Retired Lt Gen Daniel Graham, one of R. Reagan's foreign policy advisers, was "for," while Walter Slocombe, U.S. Defense Department deputy under secretary for policy planning, was "against."

An attentive reading of their interviews for the magazine makes it clear that both Graham, expressing the Republicans' viewpoint, and Slocombe, putting forward the ruling administration's platform, are calling in essence for the arms race to continue. It is chiefly a question of scale, and this reflects to some extent the nature of the differences between the presidential candidates of the two leading U.S. parties.

What are the two sides' arguments? Slocombe rightly notes that the attempt to achieve strategic superiority over the USSR is a chimera. At the same time, for all the realism of this approach, he calls for a "more adequate balance" by which he means further costly work to modernize the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal. What is this but an attempt to violate the existing military equilibrium?

Retired General Graham asserts that the United States should seek "strategic superiority." It should do so because the Soviet Union allegedly "proceeds from the concept of the first strike." That being so, the general goes on, "the United States must have the potential to withstand the first strike and still have sufficient facilities for its own defense (that is, for a retaliatory strike and further warfare--V.B.). And that requires superiority."

The general's argument is self-evidently absurd. The well-known calculations of America's Brookings Institution state that after the end of World War II it was the United States, and not the Soviet Union, which on several occasions seriously considered the possibility of using nuclear weapons and brought the world to the brink of war. Literally the day after the Carter-Reagan television debate the U.S. Congress published a report from which it emerged that in the last 18 months alone a "false" nuclear alarm has been raised in the United States 151 times, as a result of which the crews of B-52 strategic bombers and also U.S. ICBM's were placed in a state of full combat readiness. So the Pentagon has balanced on the brink of war 151 times in 1.5 years!

General Graham and those he represents call for an increase in the U.S. military budget by $12 million annually because of the "Soviet threat," while by a decision of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Session is unilaterally reducing its defense expenditure. It is clear that the threat to peace emanates not from the USSR but from American hawks like Graham.

The authors of the aforesaid congressional report recommended that a start be made on reorganizing the U.S. air defense system in order to avoid "nuclear false alarms." But a recommendation of another sort would be far more sensible--to embark on an earnest revision of the false concepts which guide the planners of U.S. military strategy, which is confronting the whole world with the threat of a nuclear conflict. Unfortunately, none of the candidates running for president renounces these concepts--neither J. Carter, who formulated Directive 59 on "limited" nuclear war, nor R. Reagan, who maintains that the United States will "win" such a war.

People in the Soviet Union are following attentively the course of the U.S. election campaign and take into account the fact that both candidates are backed by the powerful forces which really--not nominally--rule the United States. A great deal depends on these forces' orientation on the issue of Soviet-American relations. Postwar intoxication with nuclear strength has already made Washington experience the hangover of losing its nuclear monopoly. [paragraph continues]

It seems that something like intoxication with technological and economic strength is to be observed nowadays in the U.S. ruling circles. We will hope that in time this euphoria, too, will give way to a more sober view of the situation which has actually come about in the world.

To End Interference

The enemies of detente have wasted many words and crocodile tears on portraying the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan at the request of that country's government and in full accordance with the UN Charter as a "blow against detente" and even as "aggression." The transatlantic "fighters for human rights" needed all these hypocritical complaints exclusively to cover up the aggression which they had prepared and which they are still carrying out against Afghanistan.

The "White Paper of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" was recently disseminated at the United Nations. It is a collection of documents and materials on interference in the DRA's internal affairs by U.S., Chinese, Pakistani, British and Egyptian special services. Mercenaries of imperialism and hegemonism, trained and armed to the teeth by those special services, are guilty of most heinous crimes--mass murder, torture and humiliation of the peaceful population.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing, G. Gowriet, a former British special services agent, gave a news conference in Washington a few days ago. He essentially confirmed the facts set forth in the "white paper," declaring that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have long been supplied with Western and Chinese weapons and that active use is made of Pakistan for their transfer. The American magazine COUNTERSPY recently published new data on deliveries from the United States of chemical weapons produced by the company "Federal Laboratories Pennsylvania," a Pentagon contractor. It writes that, contrary to a denial by American officials, deliveries of chemical weapons to the bandits have taken place not without the involvement of U.S. Government departments. What then, after this, is the worth of Washington's hypocritical assertions of its "concern for the fate of democracy in Afghanistan"?!

These days the Afghan people are upholding the gains of their revolution under difficult conditions and in a hard struggle, relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the present day. Considerable successes have been achieved in this struggle. The people's power enjoys broad support. The true aspect of the counterrevolutionaries, who have sullied themselves with bloody crimes, no longer leaves anyone in any doubt.

Things are getting too hot for the bandits on Afghan soil. Their bosses' attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution and drown it in blood are doomed to failure.

The people of Afghanistan are standing guard over the revolutionary gains and keeping the powder dry. And as long as external aggression continues, the Soviet troops, as was once again stated most clearly during the recent Soviet-Afghan talks, will help the fraternal people in the struggle against it.

It is time the Washington foreign policy strategists realized that none of the present international problems can be resolved by force or the threat of force, as events in the world show. There is a socialist community in the world which is prepared to fulfill its international duty and defend peace throughout the world.

TROYANOVSKIY UN REMARKS ON GULF CONFLICT REPORTED

LD031209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Excerpts] TASS--New York, 30 Oct--The Security Council continued to discuss the question of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is giving rise to profound concern among the world public. C.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, pointed out that the Soviet Union advocates the speediest political settlement of the conflict, first and foremost by means of efforts on both sides to seek the resolution of the disputed issues. Iran and Iraq must settle their disputes at the conference table. In this connection, the Soviet representative went on to say, it is our opinion it would be important for the sides to achieve immediate agreement at least on those questions which can be resolved now.

The Soviet delegation would like to stress that our country is resolutely opposed to attempts by other powers to interfere in the affairs of the Persian Gulf states, using the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to this end.

PERSECUTION OF UN DIPLOMATS BY ZIONIST 'THUGS' SCORED

LD031401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Without Restraint..."]

[Text] New York, 28 Oct--A bus carrying schoolchildren leaves the Soviet UN Mission and is surrounded by thugs from the Zionist terrorist gang, the Jewish Defense League. Threats are made and bad language is used. The children are on the receiving end.

Agitated women describe the scene:

"They pursued us and our children right to our homes. They threatened to use violence; one of them was brandishing an iron bar."

Recently your correspondent also "made the acquaintance" of these thugs on leaving the Soviet Mission with his colleagues. After pursuing us for several blocks, they yelled piteously:

"Russian commies! Soon your blood will flow! We will raze your mission to the ground!"

That is what New York is like these days.

The so-called Jewish Defense League recently encircled the Soviet Mission, victimizing its personnel and members of their families--even children. And although some people here would like to present these "happenings" as sallies by a few hooligans, it is quite clear that Soviet people in New York have become the target of premeditated provocative actions. A threatening letter received by the USSR UN Mission from a certain Becker, the so-called national director of this Zionist den, indicates as much. It contains threats to step up the campaign of provocation still further.

A note from the Soviet representative addressed to the U.S. UN Mission voices a vehement protest in connection with these criminal actions. It is stressed that the American authorities must undertake all the appropriate measures to guarantee normal conditions for the activity of the USSR Mission and its personnel. There can be no doubt, the note states, that the organized persecution, the threats and insults are aimed at fanning still further sentiments of hostility toward the Soviet Union in the country.

What about the authorities? Spokesmen for the FBI and police have once again given assurances that they will investigate these crimes promptly. For the umpteenth time! After all, as yet they have still not found the terrorists who caused the explosions in the Soviet and Cuban UN missions and the murderers of the Cuban diplomat Feliz Garcia Rodriguez.

REACTION TO IRANIAN DEMANDS FOR HOSTAGES RELEASE VIEWED

LD041226 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Refusing To Return the Plundered Wealth"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes:

The U.S. mass media have today published numerous commentaries on Iran's terms for the release of the American hostages. In so doing, they are expressing the view that some of these conditions, for example, the demand for unfreezing the Iranian assets in the USA, may become a major obstacle in the way of the release of the hostages. News analyst Walter Cronkite pointed out in the CBS Evening News bulletin that the U.S. banks are "extremely worried" over this condition and are determined not to return the frozen assets, which they have got accustomed to consider as their "own".

The sum total of Iranian assets, which were frozen in the USA by President Carter's special directive of November 14 last year made nearly 8,000 million dollars, according to the figures of the U.S. Treasury. But, as the newspaper Washington STAR points out, this sum is in fact much bigger.

According to the estimates of former Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Trade and Politics Hofbauer, the sum total of the Iranian assets in the USA, including the accumulated interest on them, is supposed to be nearly 13,000 million dollars. The same sum was named also in the CBS programme.

Soon after Carter's directive of November 14, U.S. banks and corporations plundered as a matter of fact the funds of the Iranian Government, which they kept. They were encouraged in this course of actions by the Carter administration. The greatest zeal was earlier closely linked with the shah's regime, the Citibank, Bank of America and the Manufacturers' Hanover Trust. Having recourse to various subterfuges, American banks began spending the Iranian assets to repaying ahead of schedule any loans, which Iran has ever received. According to press reports, this way billions of dollars have been plundered, which the banks will hardly agree to return.

In the opinion of American lawyers, the Carter administration will hardly be able to meet another condition for the release of the hostages, i.e. to drop all financial claims against Iran. According to press reports, the American companies have filed over this time nearly 270 suits against the Iranian Government, and all of them are now under examination at courts. The federal court of the Southern District in New York City alone is examining 96 suits against Iran worth a total of 3,000 million dollars. Judging by the first statements by the leading officials of U.S. corporations or of their representatives, they are not going to give up these claims.

It will be even more difficult, as is believed here, to meet Iran's demand for the return of the wealth plundered by the former shah and taken by him out of the country. The funds are now in the safes of foreign, including American, banks. The Washington administration is already now pretending that it allegedly does not know the sum total of the funds taken out by the shah and his family, or where they are kept and whether a part of them is in the territory of the USA. Representatives of the administration even hint that the Iranian side will have itself to bring suits in U.S. courts for the return of the wealth, which was plundered by the shah and now deposited in U.S. territory.

PROPAGANDA INTERFERENCE IN POLAND 'VIOLATES' HELSINKI AGREEMENTS

LD032113 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Our contribution about the methods and goals of the psychological warfare of the United States and its NATO allies against the socialist countries has been prepared by Vladimir Serov, who writes among other things:

At a time when great social changes are taking place in the world which are beyond the effective influence of the United States and its military, political and economic means, Washington strategists are ever more bound to use psychological warfare, ideological subversion, lies and slanders. For this reason the United States had set up more than 400 subversive centers and organizations and more than 50 transmitters. The goal of the West is to cover up the fact that the participants in the all-European conference held 5 years ago in Helsinki had agreed to respect the freedom of choice and development of the political, social, economic and cultural systems, and of defining the laws and administrative regulations of their countries. They had stated that they would refrain from any direct or indirect, individual or collective, interference in the internal affairs of the other countries participating in the conference.

In reality, however, the psychological warfare of the West against the socialist countries amounts to obvious interference in their internal affairs and constitutes a violation of the Helsinki agreements.

Such interference is carried out above all by the Munich stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and also Radio Free Asia located in Seoul, which are controlled and financed by the CIA. In connection with this let us recall a statement by former American Senator William Fulbright who said in 1972: Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are a part of the system of lies, distortions and a system of conspiracies aiming at confusing not only the American people but also everyone who is willing to listen. These words are still valid today. These radio subversion centers are hiding under the cloak of freedom and democracy and slogans about the defense of human rights, but in fact they are interested in only one thing: undermining socialism from within, disrupting its ideological, spiritual and moral foundations and, finally, transforming and liquidating it. The styles and methods of this subversive activity change their nature according to the situation, from pretended kindness and alleged care for the happiness of the nations of the socialist countries to open appeals for the liquidation of the achievements of real socialism.

The infamous role of the CIA and Radio Free Europe in coordinating the counterrevolutionary activities in Hungary in 1956 and in the instructions issued for the antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia in 1967-69 is well known. Equally ominous is their role in the Polish events, too. These days the programs of Western radio stations include [word indistinct] appeal for the change of the political and economic structure of the communist system. Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America have been broadcasting such appeals in the form of direct as well as coded instructions for the enemies of socialism in Poland. The organizers of radio subversion are distorting facts and using such material as grounds for anticommunist fabrications serving as propaganda for the platform of the antisocialist forces.

Under the veil of some sort of care for the Polish workers and the cause of a revival, Radio Free Europe does not find it unduly unscrupulous to use any means for its attacks on the social and political system of the People's Republic of Poland. Radio Free Europe is suggesting a thorough program, including a certain amount of psychological elements, on how to achieve a deviation from socialism. This specific atmosphere of creeping counterrevolution, noticeable in practically every transmission, is supported by aggressive anti-Sovietism.

TRYBUNA LUDU has written that the goal of such transmissions is to step up a crisis that would gradually help to eliminate the leading role of the party in the state and among the people, to split the structure of people's power, and to disorganize the system of management of the national economy. The fact that the transmitter counts on anti-communism in its everyday work amounts to gross interference by the overloads of Radio Free Europe in extremely important interests and affairs of the Polish state and people.

The aim of the Western psychological warfare strategists against the socialist states therefore always has been and still in one and the same: to change the existing political systems in the socialist countries and to destroy the revolutionary achievements of their nations. This is the main task of the entire vast apparatus of the foreign political propaganda of the United States of America, controlled by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the American President's adviser for national security affairs. Such is the background and aim of the psychological warfare carried out by Western subversive propaganda centers working under the auspices of Washington. Any unbiased person can understand just how dangerous such activity is. Moreover, its incompatibility with the Helsinki agreements is obvious.

BACKGROUND TO 'DANGEROUS EVOLUTION' IN U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

LD041035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Dangerous Evolution"]

[Text] New York--Four years ago the U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate J. Carter put the emphasis in his election campaign on banning nuclear weapons, limiting the arms race and reducing U.S. military spending by $7 billion a year. Today President Carter is promising that if he is reelected he will substantially increase appropriations for the Pentagon, which are already of record size. Instead of struggling to ban nuclear weapons and holding talks on limiting them, he is gearing the U.S. Armed Forces to the possibility of waging "limited" nuclear wars.

Four years ago on Capitol Hill it was considered normal to criticize the Pentagon's military budgets and to restrict its appetites. The chorus of "hawk" senators did not drown the sober voices of the "doves" advocating detente and normalization of Soviet-American relations. Now these sober voices are almost inaudible. Yesterday's "doves" prefer at best to keep quiet when there is talk of military spending and foreign policy. Their voting on these questions is used today virtually as an official charge against them. Thus, for example, rivals of Senator Church (he heads the Sentate Foreign Relations Committee), who is seeking reelection, published details of his votes in favor of reducing military budgets under the scathing headline: "If He Wins, We Lose...." Several figures in J. Carter's administration, such as C. Vance, P. Warnke, L. Gelb, M. Shulman, who advocated limiting the arms race and a realistic foreign policy, have been forced one after another to resign. The tune is now called by "people who think like Brzezinski." They, the well-known political scientist M. Cox asserts, "will remain in power even if Reagan wins."

How can this dangerous evolution in U.S. policy be explained? The simplest answer is--"the presidential elections are to blame for everything."

However, does everything boil down to election campaign rhetoric? The facts say otherwise. It is more a question of the present military fever which grips the upper echelons of power in America being not just a temporary concession to the election campaign but the logical result of Washington's course of aggravating the international situation and reviving the "position of strength" policy.

The ideological and theoretical platform of this policy consists of the ever-new doctrines and conceptions rolling off the Washington production line.

This, for example, is what P. Nitze, one of the theoreticians of extreme rightwing forces and head of the Committee on the Present Danger, asserts: During the seventies the main U.S. foreign policy goal was to "solve strategic nuclear problems by means of talks." Since the Soviet Union wrecked (?!) these talks, Nitze asserts, another goal is set for the eighties--"to rid our consciousness of the delusions of detente, and primarily from the idea that detente saves us from total military confrontation."

The chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger is echoed by the cochairman of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, retired Lt Gen D. Graham, who is now one of Reagan's advisers. Answering a question from a U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent, he stated outright: "We need strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, and we must achieve it in 4-5 years." R. Pipes, a Harvard University professor of Russian history, also sees real socialism and above all in the Soviet Union as the main external threat to U.S. "vital interest."

It is characteristic that all these ideas are by no means of recent origin. One winter evening in 1976, 3 weeks before the new president took office, G. Bush, then CIA director, signed an order creating a secret group of "experts" code-named "Group B." The group was set the task of reviewing data "on the USSR's might and its policy intentions from the viewpoint of the threat to U.S. vital interests" in comparison with the data traditionally received from CIA analysts ("Group A"). The report submitted by "Group B" 3 months later, which remains secret to this day, "clearly established" an "underestimate of the Soviet military threat." The new report defined broad aspects of the "defense of U.S. vital interests." This conclusion is not surprising, since the 10 "experts" who took part in preparing the report include the well-known figures P. Nitze, D. Graham and R. Pipes.

At that time it seemed that the "Group B" report, in light of Carter's public position and his antiwar rhetoric, was only a "mine" laid under the new administration. But in practice things turned out differently. In time, the White House not only accepted "Group B's" recommendations, but made use of them in its actions.

It is no accident that the authors of the report, which called on the United States to "arm and arm again," have now grouped themselves around R. Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate. Rightwing forces and the U.S. military-industrial complex have seen his world outlook, the course proclaimed by this politician of achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, as the prospect they so desired for the country's further militarization, the revival of claims to American "world leadership" and the whipping up of a new nuclear missile arms race.

The election platform put forward by R. Reagan and the Republicans incorporates many ideas and doctrines from cold war times and things that have long been called for by the Capitol Hill "hawks," Pentagon generals, militarist scientists and politicians and the bosses of the military-industrial complex. And they have not only called for them. All these years Reagan and the others have been actively influencing the administration's policy, pushing it toward the next steps in the direction of renouncing the achievements of the detente period, stepping up military preparations and foisting more and more new arms programs on the U.S. NATO allies.

Long before R. Reagan's nomination as participant in the presidential race, representatives of rightwing, militarist circles were already pushing the United States into an illusory pursuit of "military superiority." They already possessed powerful levers in the Washington corridors of power at that time.

While in its relations with the Soviet Union the Carter administration tried at first to combine the principles of "rivalry" of cold war times with the cooperation of the detente period (this very formula was contained in Presidential Directive 18), by the beginning of 1980 it was evident that "rivalry" was being given clear precedence. The main credit for this "modernization" of Washington's policy belongs to the current administration's "eminence grise," the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski.

Without renouncing previous administrations' guidelines on the need for the United States to "share responsibility" with its military bloc allies, the present administration is stressing the U.S. "historic responsibility" and its readiness to use military force to defend the notorious "vital interests."

In an article in a recent edition the influential journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS lists the goals currently set by U.S. rightwing circles in the following order:

In Europe, there is the "strengthening of NATO's defense capability," including in particular the deployment of U.S. forward-based nuclear missile weapons, an increase in NATO members' military budgets and a buildup of their armaments. To this end all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are being declared to be intrigues aimed solely at "splitting the allies and tearing them (particularly the FRG and France) away from the United States."

In the Near East and Persian Gulf zone, guaranteed oil supplies are declared to be "U.S. vital interests." There must be an immediate U.S. reaction, with the use of military force, in the event of any threatening "instability" in that region. This also extends to "U.S. commitments toward Israel" which have been proclaimed "unshakable."

With regard to Afghanistan the task is not only to give external support to the counter-revolutionary forces but also to put forward a program for setting up an interventionist corps "if the majority of the Muslim countries, Israel, and also our European allies, Japan and China join Washington."

In the Far East and Indochina, the aim is to play the "China card" actively. In plain terms it is proposed to "cement the closest links with China as firmly as possible" with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union. It is also proposed to use Chinese hegemonism to threaten Vietnam. In the authors' view, all this ought to create "broad scope for a U.S. presence in the region."

In the Western Hemisphere, particular attention is paid to continuing the hostile policy against Cuba and to maintaining the military base there to the detriment of that country's sovereign rights. In Latin America as a whole, Washington sees the "defense of U.S. vital interests" as consisting in creating a barrier to the emergence of democratic regimes and in intensifying support for "moderate" (read: pro-U.S.) elements.

And the last thing is the "future of relations with the East." Here the talk is mainly of intensifying confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In this respect the responsibility for the worsening of the international situation and the slowing down of disarmament talks is placed on the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the farfetched accusation is made that the Soviet Union is violating the "code of detente." Now, the authors believe, the U.S. hands are free. Hence the direct orientation toward militarism and the policy of intensifying the arms race and upsetting the strategic balance in the U.S. favor.

What can be said about this? The U.S. ruling elite's departure from the realistic principles which appeared in U.S. policy at the turn of the seventies is evidence that some people in Washington still hope to dictate their policy to foreign countries and peoples and to make free with their natural wealth. Washington is stubbornly trying to ignore the historic changes which have occurred in the world arena and is reluctant to reconcile itself to imperialism's loss of its dominant positions. This is a dangerous and shortsighted policy and the peoples of the world are fully resolved to deal it a fitting rebuff.

The Washington politicians, basing their calculations on achieving "superiority" over the USSR, are clearly losing sight of the historic fact that our country did not permit anyone to dictate his will to it even during the considerably more complex conditions at the dawn of Soviet power. It will continue not to permit this. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries have confirmed and continue to confirm by their actions their desire for peace and their resolve to build relations with the West on the basis of the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence. Meanwhile, the world of socialism has all it needs to defend its gains and the sovereign right of the peoples to independent development. We have supported and continue to support the improvement of relations between states with different social systems and the resolution of complex international problems at the negotiating table. But these relations and these talks can only be developed and conducted on the basis of equality, not from positions of Western "superiority" or diktat.

No one should forget this.

KORIONOV CRITICIZES BRZEZINSKI POLICIES, WORLD VIEW

LD031701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "An Adventurist With a Globe"]

[Text] Thousands of articles have been written in the West about the ambition and vanity of the U.S. President's national security adviser. From these articles one can learn, in particular, that Z. Brzezinski began to develop these qualities in his youth. With the years he also acquired an unconquerable urge to kindle clashes and crises in relations between states. Brzezinski's "creed" found expression in one of his books, "Between Two Ages: America in the Technotronic Era." It contained, in particular, these lines: "It is easier to formulate a precise thesis when particularly tense situations arise. In this sense such periods as war, crisis and tension in international relations are the most fruitful."

Having become the President's right hand, the hawk in the clothing of a "researcher" acquired great opportunities to create hotbeds of tension and crises wherever the hand of American diplomacy and the military can reach.

And everywhere, behind the scenes of these crises, there looms the figure of "Zbig the bully," as many Western press organs call the President's adviser, who is, moreover, chairman of the U.S. National Security Council. "Brzezinski," the Chicago TRIBUNE noted recently, "has become a synonym for the kind of foreign policy which lacks commonsense.... He is reminiscent of a pugnacious cockerel, and his lack of restraint verges on the absurd."

The inhabitants of the White House have recently been profiting zealously from the tension in the Near East, of which their own policy is one of the prime causes. TIME magazine once printed a highly significant remark by Brzezinski: "In the eighties we will be drawn into an unprecedented attempt to guarantee stability and thereby keep in check the dangerous development of events in the Persian Gulf." The President's adviser interprets this "stability" in a unique fashion, just as by "danger" he means only that which could threaten the American monopolies' predatory desires.

W. Sullivan, former U.S. ambassador to Tehran, speaking in a Senate subcommittee recently, recounted an episode relating to the White House's role in Iran's turbulent history in recent years. Washington did not confine itself to doing everything possible to keep the shah on the throne. When the failure of these efforts became obvious, Brzezinski, the former diplomat said, inquired of Sullivan in Tehran "whether I could stage a military coup to suppress the Iranian revolution."

The President's adviser is now nurturing a new plan intended to keep the Near East under the heel of the Pentagon military. On 25 October he delivered a speech in Denver, clearly with programmatic pretensions. But it is a program for new U.S. adventurist actions in the Near East region. Trying to justify unceremonious U.S. interference in the region's affairs, Brzezinski resorted to his favorite method--lies. He did everything to assure his listeners that Washington's efforts are forced on it and dictated by..."the USSR's actions in the region."

In early 1980 Brzezinski enriched the imperialist expansionists' vocabulary with the term "arc of instability," which allegedly extends from Bangladesh via Iran to the Horn of Africa. With Washington's active participation, the "arc" was illuminated by the flames of acute crises and military conflicts. In late 1980 this lover of "political geometry" has put forward the concept of "three zones" necessary "for U.S. survival" and--what do you think?--"for maintaining universal peace." The first "zone," Brzezinski declared, is West Europe, the second is the Far East and the third is the Near East.

As for the first two "zones," Brzezinski evidently regards them as being already in Washington's "pocket." The third "zone" is a more complex matter. To make the Near East a sphere of unhindered U.S. dominance you would have to create a new aggressive bloc there--"something like NATO." But, Brzezinski laments, Washington has no opportunity to create a "copy of NATO" in the Near East, since countries in that region are "painfully sensitive about colonialism" and "obsessed with the idea of their independence." So, he declares, it is all the more necessary to seek some other form of bloc, in which the United States must without fail secure the "leading role" for itself. For this it is necessary to find the "correct combination of military and diplomatic initiatives." And the "big lie"--that is, fabrications about the "Soviet threat"--is once again put into circulation. Only the creation of a new bloc in the Near East region, Brzezinski threatens, will enable the United States to ensure an effective rebuff for the "potential threat" to the region from the USSR. After all this the American President's adviser started calling for a "buildup in the American military presence" and a "display of determination."

Brzezinski's cynicism went so far that he declared that the creation of the planned bloc in the Near East region "will form a kind of basis for improving relations with the USSR." Only the most distorted approach to problems of vital importance for mankind could engender such an absurity. To call for the creation of another aggressive bloc and declare it to be a "step on the path to improving Soviet-American relations"--few imperialist politicians have gone so far! Here it is not inapposite to cite the words of the American journal FORTUNE: "The only people who find much to be welcomed, from their viewpoint, in Brzezinski's views on the world today are the Chinese leaders."

Brzezinski's "researches" can mislead nobody. It is obvious to every sensible person that the Denver speech is an attempt to substantiate Washington's latest adventurist venture with a view to blocking the peoples' path to freedom and progress. But the same fate undoubtedly awaits this attempt as its predecessors met--failure.

IZVESTIYA HINTS ULTERIOR MOTIVE IN CONCERN FOR GULF OIL SUPPLIES

LD031513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder "Reverse Side of Coin"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by I. Kovalev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie made a noteworthy statement a few days ago. It followed from this statement that the United States itself obtains from the region of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict less than 1 percent of the oil which it consumes and has sent there an armada of warships chiefly to guarantee oil supplies for its allies, notably in West Europe, which import oil from there in large quantities.

If we are to speak of the economic aspect of the matter, it is appropriate to cite the following figures. Direct American capital investments in West Europe total more than $50 billion. There are thousands of branches and daughter firms of American multinational industrial companies operating in the West European countries. It is hardly possible to find statistics on the quantity of petroleum products which their enterprises devour or process. But if it were calculated? The figure would certainly be so impressive that the "self-sacrifice" of Washington, which is supposedly defending not its own oil interests but its allies' interests, is pretty well devalued.

NEW U.S. MOVES TO INCORPORATE MICRONESIAN TRUST NOTED

LD031446 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov, TASS--The United States has made a new step toward consolidating its actual colonial rule over the Trust of Micronesia in the Pacific. An "agreement on free association" has been initialled here together with representatives of the Marshall Islands and the Federal States of Micronesia (as is known the United States, following the "divide and rule" principle, has divided Micronesia into four groups including also the islands of Palau and Marianas).

Contrary to the UN Charter, under which the USA was to prepare the Trust Territories for self-determination but in fact turned them into its military bridgehead, the Washington-imposed agreement provides for consolidating U.S. full control over these territories in matters of "defence and security". The U.S. also keeps to itself all its military bases which have become especially important now, in the light of Washington's intensified aggressive foreign policy in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

Although these territories will formally get internal self-government under this document, they will be actually tied food and hand by a series of agreements on financial and economic assistance" and will not be able actually to run independently their own affairs. The agreement will remain in force for fifteen years and then may be prolonged by the "mutual desire" of the two sides.

"The agreement on free association," which is expected to be initialled soon, under U.S. pressure, by the authorities of Palau, too, offers a good example of Washington's striving to subordinate Micronesia to its interests. As is known, the first step on this way was made in 1975 when the Marianas were given the status of a "commonwealth" within the framework of political union with the United States. This meant in fact that conversion of these islands into an American possession.

CHINA

PRC MISSILE TEST 'THREATENS' WORLD PEACE

OW011225 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] China has conducted a medium-range missile test. According to a REUTER report from Beijing, the missile was launched from (?Wutai) missile testing ground in Shanxi Province. Last May, China launched ballistic missiles into the high sea of the Pacific Ocean. While manufacturing and testing military missiles, the Chinese leaders have stepped up development of nuclear weapons. China's latest atmospheric nuclear test was conducted on 16 October this year. The test has resulted in widespread protest from people throughout the world. China's expansion of missiles and nuclear weapons is seriously threatening the peaceful cause of Asia and the world.

BEIJING EXPLOSION WORK OF 'GANG OF FOUR' FOLLOWERS

OW031434 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Latin commentary: "The Behind the Scene Blasting Fuse"]

[Text] The explosion at the Beijing railway station on Wednesday aroused the concern and indignation of the people in China's capital and in other cities of China. According to the Information Department of China's Foreign Ministry, the explosion killed nine people and injured scores of others. Many people wonder whether the explosion was the work of terrorists or an accident. Although opinions differ some people believe that the explosion was the work of the criminal supporters of the Cultural Revolution, that it was meant as a warning to those who brought down the gang of four and that it was a hint that the followers of the gang of four would not tolerate a severe verdict on Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen. Other people hold that the incident was no simple matter. Considering the traditional insidious practice of the personages at Zhongnanhai, some observers conclude that the explosion was manipulated by Deng Xiaoping. It was reported that he was not opposed to creating a pretext for launching an indirect offensive against those who rose to high positions during the Cultural Revolution. In fact, the explosion served as a good excuse for large-scale arrests and persecution.

An article recently published by RENMIN RIBAO aimed at the so-called left-deviationists verified the observers' conclusion. It was reported that the left-deviationists hoped that their losses would be avenged, that they decided to regain their "lost territory" by filling local party committees with young cadres and that they would be happy with only a partial recovery. This shows that an internal struggle is going on among the upper-strata ruling clique in Beijing, and the struggle is intensifying as the CCP's 12th national congress approaches. It is expected that important positions will be reassigned at the congress. It seems that Deng Xiaoping is not overconfident of victory in this cruel struggle, though some Western observers are too confident of the stability of Deng Xiaoping's position.

In his talk with Italian journalist Fallaci, Deng Xiaoping said that Mao Zedong's merits should be placed first and that Mao Zedong Thought would be regarded as a valuable asset of the party and state in the future. The basic content of the talk was published in the Chinese press. It was believed that Deng Xiaoping's showing such respect for Mao Zedong was to some degree an attempt to curry favor with the left-deviationists. It must be understood that Deng Xiaoping, who had suffered at the hands of Mao Zedong, has said many things disrespectful of Mao Zedong. [Words indistinct]

Thus, the blasting fuse of the internal struggle among the ruling clique in Beijing is burning fiercely. It is hard to predict when another explosion will occur at Zhongnanhai, but everyone knows that it is certain to occur.

KHARKOV SCORES 'ARBITRARINESS' IN KIM TAE-CHUNG SENTENCE

LD031606 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 3 Nov 80

["Regime of Arbitrariness and Violence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The military court of appeal in Seoul today rejected the appeal by the 53-year-old opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, confirming the death sentence passed on him in mid-September. It also confirmed sentences to long terms of imprisonment meted out to other public figures of South Korea who came out for civil rights and democratic reforms.

The court hearing showed that the official accusation against Kim of "plotting to overthrow the government" was based on nothing but the allegation by the authorities. The procedure itself was a mockery of legality and justice. Agents of the Seoul secret police acted during the hearing as witnesses for the prosecution. This frame-up was exposed by the defendants who expressed their protest against the flagrant violation of norms of legal proceedings.

The military court of appeal, however, did not consider that protest, banned speeches by many defence lawyers and, fearing further scandalous exposures, made its best to quickly close the hearing. The defendants were even denied the last word.

The confirmation of the sentence passed by the Seoul tribunal is an obvious challenge to world public opinion indignant at the prosecution of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean opposition figures. The indignation was so strong that Washington could not fully ignore it. It tried to dissociate itself from its Seoul henchmen, hypocritically stating that it does not approve of such a severe punishment. The American side, however, undertook no steps to try and stop the hand of the murderers of Kim Tae-chung.

Official Tokyo's actions resembled those by the American ally. The Japanese authorities first expressed their "concern" over the death sentence passed in Seoul and even talked about a possibility of some economic sanctions in order to make the Seoul authorities repeal the sentence. But after quickly assessing Washington's reaction, they sent a high-ranking delegation to Seoul to assure the new Seoul dictator in their full support.

Arbitrariness in respect to Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean public figures is a vivid example of the suppression of any actions in support of human rights in South Korea. It shows that the attempts to embellish the facade of the Seoul dictatorial regime by introducing a "new constitution" are nothing but a political farce. While playing it, the new American stooge in Seoul Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed the beginning, as he put it, of the "era of justice and democracy." What justice and democracy can be meant if, just as before, arbitrariness and violence are reigning in the south of Korea?

BRIEFS

VISITING DPRK DELEGATION--A delegation of fishing industry workers from North Hamgyong Province in the DPRK is visiting Nakhodka. The guests from the fraternal country have been shown around a fishing base and have visited a fish catching equipment factory and inspected one of the newest types of trawlers. Today the DPRK delegation called on Comrade (Romanik), chairman of the soviet Executive Committee, made a tour of the city and visited the DPRK consultate general. The head of the delegation, Comrade (Kim Chu-ho), expressed profound gratitude for the warm and friendly reception and for the opportunity to learn about the enormously informative experiences of the Soviet fishing industry. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Oct 80 SK]

PRIME MINISTER BABRAK KARMAL LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD041102 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, left Moscow for home today. He was staying in the Soviet Union for a brief rest and a course of treatment.

'DECEIVED' AFGHAN FAMILIES RETURN TO NATIVE PROVINCE

LD031246 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov, TASS--Another 150 Afghan families that were deceived by hostile counter-revolutionary propaganda and abandoned their homes have returned to their native places in Laghman Province. During a meeting with representatives of local government bodies, they expressed readiness to rise to the defence of the motherland and the gains of the April revolution.

As the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported, security forces and active party members, assisted by population, have smashed another band of imperialism's and reaction's hirelings that terrorised population and engaged in plunder in Kabul Province. A large amount of foreign arms was withdrawn from the bandits.

MIRONOV NOTES ROUT OF BASMAK GANGS IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN

LD031433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Gangs Routed"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct--As the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR reports, several counterrevolutionary gangs have been routed in northern Afghanistan. As has now been established on the basis of evidence from surrendered Basmaks and documents taken from them, the majority of them were sent to the north from Pakistan via the border provinces of Badakhshan and Konarha. They had been set a definite aim--to disrupt the normalization of the situation in the northern provinces where the bulk of the population supports the revolutionary power and its progressive socioeconomic measures.

As HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes, the local population greeted the wiping out of the main Basmak gangs in the north with great satisfaction. Meetings in support of the DRA's revolutionary government were held in Mazar-e Sharif, Shibarghan, Daulatabad, Samangan, and Khui and other towns.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH SRV OBSERVED

LD031228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vadim Volkov and Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Text] Today, 2 years will have passed since the friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This treaty has strengthened the long-standing bonds of friendship between our peoples.

Events during the past 2 years have shown that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty serves in a reliable and effective way, the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in the political, economic and cultural walks of life. Loyal to its international duty and to the spirit and letter of the treaty, the Soviet Union supports Vietnam's struggle against the designs of Chinese hegemonists and imperialist and reactionary forces. The solidarity between our two peoples was vividly displayed early last year when China undertook a military aggression against Vietnam.

During the past 2 years Vietnam has made a new stride in the development of its national economy with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Nearly 200 industrial projects have been built in the country with Soviet assistance. Vietnam's international standing is growing all the time. Together with other fraternal countries, Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam is making an important contribution to the cause of ensuring peace in Southeast Asia and the whole of the Asian continent.

Hanoi Correspondent Commentary

LD031928 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet Union and Vietnam are marking the second anniversary of their treaty of friendship and cooperation. It was signed in Moscow on 3 November, 1978. Here is a report from our Hanoi correspondent, (Sergey Alekseyev):

The treaty has added another vivid page to the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations as it has raised them to a qualitatively new stage. The document has created a firm basis for fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam in all fields, and in all fields contacts between the two countries have been growing extensively. In any branch of the developing national economy of Vietnam one can see clearly the beneficial effect of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build over 200 projects having major significance for economic development of that country. There are now over 70 enterprises being built of remodeled in Vietnam with Soviet assistance.

Trade between the two countries has been growing from year to year and the Soviet Union has been delivering to Vietnam industrial equipment, road-building machinery, trucks, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, oil products, chemical fertilizers, food and other commodities. The spaceflight by the joint Soviet-Vietnamese crew was a striking evidence of mounting scientific and technical contacts between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The treaty has been largely instrumental in pooling both countries' efforts together for ensuring durable peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. When early last year Beijing treacherously attacked Vietnam it apparently hoped that the victim of its aggression would be left in the lurch. But its hopes were dashed. Standing by the treaty, the Soviet Union immediately condemned the Chinese intrusion and demanded that the troops of invasion be withdrawn from Vietnam immediately. This country furnished Vietnam with everything it required as necessary to repulse the aggression successfully. The aggression was condemned by many Asian countries, including India, and Beijing was forced to pull its troops out of Vietnam with disgrace.

The Soviet people will continue to fulfil their internationalist duty to heroic Vietnam, the outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia, and they will continue to render Vietnam all-round support, for solidarity with Vietnam has always been the calling of heart and reason for the Soviet people. As President Brezhnev said, a characteristic feature of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is that it is prospective.

HANOI MEETING OF SOCIALIST FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES ENDS

LD031359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Adopted"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Oct--The international meeting of representatives of societies of friendship between socialist countries and the Soviet Union has ended here. In a unanimously adopted joint communique the participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction the increasing role of friendship societies in the cause of developing and strengthening close ties and solidarity with the Soviet people.

The document stresses that the societies' activity makes it possible to study in depth the rich experience of socialist and communist building in the USSR, the experience of party work among the masses and of mobilizing the working people to resolve the most important tasks of national economic development. The example of the Soviet people's heroic labor and their selflessness in defending the socialist fatherland is of unfading significance for all the socialist community countries.

Taking part in the meeting was a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The meeting participants were received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV premier.

LAO PRESIDENT STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM ULAANBAATAR

LD031423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, who had been on a state visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, stopped over in Moscow 30-31 October on his way home from Ulaanbaatar.

He was greeted and seen off at the airport by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW VISIT OF POLISH LEADERS

LD032227 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] PRAVDA commentator Vladimir Bolshakov writes on the Polish leaders' visit to Moscow:

During the friendly working visit which Stanisalw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski paid to Moscow a few days ago and also during the meetings between leaders of the parties and governments, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania expressed, among other things, their satisfaction with the session of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee, which was convened recently in Poland's capital.

The world press regards this as a fresh proof indicating that the socialist countries will go to the Madrid meeting with good will and the desire to deepen cooperation in Europe, which is to the advantage of all.

Such an approach represents an eloquent illustration of the Soviet Union's and other socialist community countries' objective and constructive attitude to the process of restoring a healthy atmosphere in Europe and to meeting obligations contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

A completely different approach is being demonstrated by the opponents of detente. Events in Poland show that imperialism is trying to exploit the Helsinki agreement as a screen for interference in the affairs of socialist states. Their calculations are built on shifting sands. Participants in the Soviet-Polish meeting resolutely condemned the imperialist circles' attempts to carry out subversive work against socialist Poland and to interfere in her affairs. They stressed that these attempts are contrary to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, to the interests of European nations and also to the cause of peace and cooperation on the continent.

The Soviet and Polish leaders stated that, at present as never before what is needed is a concerted effort to erect obstacles to prevent a new round of nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist community are active in this direction; they have submitted a constructive program for halting such a race, PRAVDA commentator Vladimir Bolshakov stresses.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS, REPLACES SZYDLAK

LD031641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Close Ties of Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct--A plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's main board has been held here.

Addressing the plenum, A. Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in particular: The constant strengthening of the ties linking Poland and the Soviet Union in the state, social and ideological spheres, where the friendship society's role is particularly important, is one of the most important conditions for the successful course of the process of the country's socialist renovation and of the socialist, ideological and political content of that process.

The plenum released J. Szydlak at his own request from his duties as chairman of the society's main board. S. Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and member of the Polish Council of State, was elected the new chairman.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS ON TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD031415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: Brezhnev-Evren telegram exchange]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Gen Kenan Evren, head of the state, chief of the General Staff, chairman of the National Security Council of the Turkish Republic, in which on behalf of the Soviet people and on his own account he conveyed to K. Evren and the friendly Turkish people sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with the country's national holiday--the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic.

In a reply message, Kenan Evren expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulatory message and, in his turn, extended best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

The messages express hope that good-neighbourly relations and mutually-advantageous cooperation, whose foundations were laid down by Lenin and Ataturk, will continue to develop for the benefit of both countries and in the interests of universal peace.

COMMENTARY RECALLS SOVIET-TURKISH COOPERATION, TIES

LD311147 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 3

[A. Yelizarov commentary: "For Good Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Today the people of Turkey celebrate their national holiday--Republic Proclamation Day. The Turkish people's national liberation movement won an important victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction in 1923. It was headed by the great military leader and patriot Ataturk.

The Soviet Government, true to its Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, has always advocated friendship and cooperation with Turkey. A number of industrial projects have been and are being constructed in Turkey with the USSR's economic and technical assistance. A plant for the production of sulfuric acid at Bandirma, an oil refinery in the environs of Izmir, a wood fiberboard plant at Artvin, an aluminum combine at Seydisehir and others were commissioned in the seventies.

There exist between the USSR and Turkey a number of important agreements recording their mutual desire to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation.

According to the policy statement of the new Turkish Government which acceded to power recently, the country's foreign policy will be based on the principles formulated by Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic--"Peace in the Country, Peace Throughout the World."

On the Turkish people's national holiday Soviet people wish them success in surmounting the difficulties which exist and voice the hope that the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries will enjoy further development.

OKHI DAY COMMENTARY DENOUNCES GREEK NATO DECISION

LD031151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kovalev article: "Traditions of Struggle"]

[Text] October 28 occupies a special place in the history of modern Greece. On that day 40 years ago, the selfless and courageous people of Hellas resolutely rejected the ultimatum demanding capitulation presented to the country by the fascist conquerors.

By uttering a firm "Okhi!" ("No!") to the aggressors, the Greeks began the difficult and unequal struggle for their motherland's freedom. Okhi Day! is a holiday for all Greek patriots, regardless of their political convictions, for this symbol of national dignity embodies the will of all Greeks for national independence and self-sufficiency in resolving all questions of domestic life and foreign policy.

The defenders of Stalingrad and of the Greek island of Crete, the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Greek partisans who selflessly fought battles against the fascist aggressors showed themselves to be genuine brothers in arms, brothers in the blood shed in the joint struggle against the dark forces of fascism.

I recall a trip to Greece by a Soviet public delegation to participate in a Soviet-Greek meeting in Athens at the beginning of October. Our meeting, according to the general opinion, served a cause of further developing Soviet-Greek relations and strengthening good-neighborly relations between our peoples. Both we and our Greek colleagues noted that the strengthening of Soviet-Greek friendship promotes the consolidation of peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world. In conversation with us the friends from Greece said with emotion that fine feelings of gratitude to Russia's peoples for their help to Greece in gaining its national independence and to the Soviet Union's peoples for their crucial contribution to routing fascism will remain forever in Greek hearts.

As noted by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the only kind of policy the Soviet people and the Soviet state have toward Greece is a policy of rapprochement, cooperation and friendship. We are linked by the centuries-old bonds of history and culture and by the experience and traditions of struggle against foreign aggressors--these are all important preconditions for the maintenance of good-neighborly relations between our peoples and our states. At the meeting of the two countries' public in Athens it was stressed that these preconditions must be developed and strengthened to the utmost, doing everything possible to avoid introducing into our relations factors capable of slowing down the development of positive processes.

The Greek diplomatic public rightly regards the recent decision by Greece's ruling circles to return the country to the North Atlantic bloc military system as such a factor. It was adopted under pressure from the United States and the NATO military leadership in the interests of the forces which oppose detente. It accords with neither the interests of Greece's people, nor the country's genuine defense interests, nor its national security interests. This is the opinion of Greece's democratic forces, which, remembering the traditions of the struggle for independence, are today saying a resolute "No!" to NATO's dangerous plans.

ZAGLADIN ADDRESSES SWISS COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER FETE

LD022100 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 2 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The fete of the press organ of the Swiss Labour Party LA VOIX OUVRIERE that was held here was attended by thousands of readers of this communist newspaper. Foreign guests took part in the fete--representatives of a number of fraternal communist and workers parties and of their press bodies. The participants in the fete familiarised themselves with the stands describing the struggle of the Swiss Labour Party for the rights of the working people of the country, for peace and detente, showing the contribution of the newspaper LA VOIX OUVRIERE to this struggle.

The fetes of LA VOIX OUVRIERE are always embued with the spirit of internationalism. A number of stands were devoted to the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community and their press. A collection of funds was made for assistance to peoples leading the heroic struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The closing mass meeting was held in the afternoon. It was addressed by honourary chairman of the Swiss Labour Party Jean Vincent. He called for the strengthening of unity in the struggle for class interests of the working people, for resolute actions against the intrigues of imperialism that seeks to plunge the world into a nuclear disaster.

Addressing the meeting, head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin conveyed to the Swiss communists cordial greetings from the communists of the Soviet Union. Expressing satisfaction with the development of relations between the CPSU and the Swiss Labour Party, he pointed out that both parties declare energetically for detente, demand that the implementation of the fundamental right of every human being, the right to peace, should be reliably ensured. The USSR appreciates the contribution of neutral Switzerland to the development of peaceful relations among peoples and believes that Switzerland can play a still more active role as a factor of the relaxation of tension and of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among European peoples.

The fete of the newspaper of the Swiss Labour Party became a convincing demonstration of intensive and resolute actions of the communists in the name of vital interests and democratic rights of the working people of Switzerland, in support of the struggle for peace and disarmament that has been launched in all the continents.

COLOMBO VISIT INSPIRES REVIEW OF SOVIET-ITALIAN TIES

LD030008 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] And now a short note on the visit of Colombo to the USSR. It has been announced that at the invitation of the Soviet Government, Emilio Colombo, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of November. Our observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes:

In recent years, the Soviet Union and Italy have regularly held political consultations as envisaged in the respective documents of 1972 and 1975. There has been an exchange of visits by high-ranking statesmen and politicians. These meetings and contacts made it possible to develop a dialogue on the most important international problems in the interests of peace and European and international detente. Our country's consistent line, aimed at peaceful coexistence and the implementation of the Helsinki accords in all their aspects, has opened up favorable opportunities for the development of our relations with the capitalist countries, including Italy.

In their turn, wide circles of Italian public opinion, representatives of the business world and Italian politicians call for this opportunity not to be lost, particularly since experience in the sphere of cooperation has demonstrated its mutual advantageous character. In the opinion of the Italian press, links with a market as vast as the Soviet one, which does not know the vicissitudes of economic crisis, are very important for the Italian economy, which is directed towards foreign trade. According to experts, Soviet trade [word indistinct] guarantees employment for 100,000 Italian workers.

The Italian press, responding to the interests of the NATO leaders, initiated a campaign on the mythical Soviet threat. These actions undoubtedly darkened the horizon of bilateral cooperation, causing deep dissatisfaction in Italy. In the program of the new Italian Government the intention is stated to contribute to a development of positive relations between Italy and the Soviet Union and to intensify and widen the dialogue between the two countries in the economic [word indistinct] sphere. On this plane the forthcoming visit opens favorable possibilities.

USSR DENIES TAKING PART IN IRAQI OPERATIONS

LD031815 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS--The following official refutation has been published here:

Reports appeared of late in some organs of the Iranian press that Soviet specialists, allegedly, take part in operations of the Iraqi forces. These assertions are absolutely groundless. They are false through and through and are clearly fed to the Iranian mass media by services that are specializing in slanderous allegations against the Soviet Union and in misinformation of the Iranian public.

IRAQIS CAPTURE IRANIAN PETROLEUM MINISTER

LD031430 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov, TASS--Fighting is going on in the southern sector of the Iranian-Iraqi front. According to a report of the main military command of Iraq, over the past twenty-four hours Iraqi troops destroyed seven tanks, three armoured personnel carriers and other military equipment.

The Iraqi side lost 32 men killed, two tanks and six motor vehicles. Special units of Iraqi troops laid an ambush and captured in Abadan area Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, Iranian minister of oil, his deputy, and three Iranian specialists who accompanied him during the tour. All have been brought to Baghdad.

An official spokesman of the Central Bank of Iraq refuted the foreign press reports that Iraq has sold a considerable part of its gold reserve for financing combat operations against Iran, and described those reports as not corresponding to reality.

Tehran, 3 Nov, TASS--The Iranian press reports that the Iranian Air Force delivered a bombing strike at a concentration of Iraqi troops in Iranian territory south of Abadan. A large amount of tanks and manpower of the enemy was destroyed. It is also pointed out that throughout yesterday Iraqi aircraft unsuccessfully tried to bomb Port Buchir and oil jetties in Khark Island. One Iraqi aircraft was shot down in the area of Buchir. Radio Tehran reported that in Ahwaz area Iranian troops delivered a massive strike at the positions of the Iraqis and made them retreat several kilometres. According to a Tehran Radio report, in the area of Abadan Iraqi troops again attempted to penetrate into the city and were launching a pontoon crossing for that purpose. However, Abadan defenders counterattacked the Iraqi troops and foiled the attempts. Iran officially demanded that Iraq immediately release the Iranian oil minister and persons who accompanied him.

KHOMEYNI GRANTS PERMISSION FOR HANDOVER OF HOSTAGES

LD031332 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] London, 3 Nov, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni allowed today the students who hold the American hostages to hand them over to the Government of Iran.

According to the REUTER news agency, the leaders of students stated at their meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni that after parliament took a final decision they are ready, with the permission of the leader of the Iranian revolution, to hand over responsibility for the American hostages to the government. Speaking in reply Khomeyni said specifically that now that the Majlis has taken its decision it is a right step to refer this issue to the government.

REUTER says it is not yet known when or how this transfer of responsibility for the hostages will be effected.

A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said that the text of the Iranian parliament's decision on conditions for the release of the American hostages will be handed to the U.S. Government through the Algerian Embassy in Washington which represents Iran's interests there. As was said by a spokesman for the Iranian Prime Minister's Office, the government has established a special group which is to represent Iran at further talks on the hostages issue.

PAP Cited

LD032322 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 3 Nov 80

["'Around the Issue of American Hostages' by PAP Special Correspondent Jerzy Gorski"--PAP headline]

[Text] Tehran, 3 Nov (PAP)--The militant students of Ayatollah Khomeyni published here today a communique after the meeting with the imam, in which they inform Prime Minister Raja'i that Khomeyni had agreed with their opinion that American hostages should be handed over to representatives of the government.

After the publication of the communique Premier Raja'i declared that a special team was appointed to supervise the realization of the resolution passed by the Majlis and concerning the American hostages. The team consists of representatives of various ministries and will be coordinated by the minister of state remaining in permanent contact with the foreign minister.

Radio Tehran has reported that the Swiss ambassador here conveyed to Premier Raja'i a personal letter from President Carter concerning the hostages. PARS Agency has reported that a meeting was held between Algerian ambassador and Premier Raja'i in effect of which it was agreed that as of November 3 Algeria accepts the duty of a (?mediator) in the American hostages issue.

THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION [ENQELABE-E ESLAMI], an organ representing the views of President Bani-Sadr, has published an interview with director of Iran's Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari who declared that Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks exceed 14 billion dollars. He also said that Iran was demanding the interest on this sum for the past year.

JOINT FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS APPROVE SYRIAN TREATY

LD031842 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS--A joint meeting of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. They recommended that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet should ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was signed in Moscow on October 8, 1980. The meeting was chaired by the Chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of the Union, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov.

A report on behalf of the Soviet Government was made by First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev.

Chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev noted in his speech that the discussion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in Moscow by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, shows that it fully meets the interests of the Soviet and Syrian peoples, testifies to their mutual striving for further development and deepening of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which have been linking the Soviet Union and Syria for many years.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty, stressed Boris Ponarev, is a new striking manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening peace and detente, at giving support to peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for independence, freedom and social progress. The treaty testifies to the high level achieved by the relations between the Soviet Union and Syria which are built on the principles of mutual respect, trust, equality and non-interference into each other's internal affairs. The community of interests of our countries in anti-imperialist struggle, in defence of peace and security of people is a strong foundation for further consolidation of the Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria which strengthens from year to year, as Leonid Brezhnev noted, kind of symbolizes unity of the two greatest forces of the present--socialism and national liberation, their cooperation in the struggle for universal peace and social progress.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that one of the most important trends of cooperation between our countries is struggle for attaining a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East conflict that arose and persists for many years now at the guilt of the ruling circles of Israel and their imperialist supporters.

Imperialism's designs in the Middle and Near East are a component part of the current course of its aggressive circles, with the United States at the head aimed at undermining the process of relaxation of international tension, at having a recurrence to the "cold war" time.

The consistent anti-imperialist stand of Syria, of other parties to the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which rest upon the support of the socialist states and other peace forces, laid bare the neocolonialist character of the Camp David policy and led to its deep crisis.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty is of great significance for world politics, said Boris Ponomarev. Concluding the treaty, The Soviet Union and Syria undertook to comprehensively promote consolidation of universal peace and security, to promote the process of relaxation of tension, elimination from the practice of international relations any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and aggression. These provisions of the treaty assume a particular importance in the present-day international situation that largely aggravated as a result of designs of imperialist and reactionary forces.

KUNAYEV MEETS CHAIRMAN MENGISTU, HOLDS TALKS IN ALMA-ATA

AU031752 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met in the headquarters of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The guest was familiarized with Kazakhstan's achievements in all national economic branches. Particular attention was paid to experience in virgin land reclaimation that has enabled the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes to sell to the state each year an average of about a billion poods of grain, as well as to create in Kazakhstan a multibranch agriculture. Comrade Kunayev emphasized constant assistance and attention to the republic on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, with Comrade Brezhnev at the head. He dealt with the multiform activity of the Kazakh Communist Party to fulfill the tasks for the 10th 5-year period, and to develop broad competitions among the republic's working people in honor of the 26th party congress.

Mengistu Haile Mariam reported in detail on the progress made by the revolution in Ethiopia and about the achievements attained by the Ethiopian people in building a new life. He emphasized the value of the Soviet experience in the formation and development of socialist Ethiopia.

Taking part in the friendly conversation were Strautmanis, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Imashev, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman; Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; (Tekizhanov), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman and the republic's Gosplan chairman; (Abrashitov), Vladimirov and Kabulbekov, responsible workers of the Kazakh Communish Party Central Committee; and Ustinov, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department chief. Present on the Ethiopian part were (Berhanu Baiye), International Department chief of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working people of Ethiopia; (Adis Tebla), deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for the all-national revolutionary campaign and for central planning; Teferra Wolde-Sumayit, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; (Kassa Gebre), minister of urban development and housing; Goshu Wolde, minister of education; Geremen Debele, minister of agriculture; (Mengistu Gemechu), assistant to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia; Colonel (Gebre Waldekhanna), chief of the Main Political Administration of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia; (Patika Pidali), first deputy chief of the Ideological Department of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; (Nasibu Payya), Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR; and (Shevandan Deleka), second deputy chief of the Organizational Department of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Today Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian statesmen accompanying him visited the glory memorial and laid flowers. With a minute of silence they paid tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers, representatives of many nationalities of the USSR, who defended the freedom and independence of their motherland in the Great Fatherland War.

At the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam had a conversation with the society's aktivs and noted with satisfaction the firm friendly relations between the people of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. The guests visited the Lenin Palace, inspected the Pushkin State Library, the Marriage Palace, the Kazakh Auezov state academic drama theater, the state arts museum of the Kazakh SSR and other places of interest in the city.

Mengistu Haile Mariam and the persons accompanying him were offered a cordial welcome at the Gigant Sovkhoz and at the stockbreeding branch of the Alma-Atinskiy Sovkhoz, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. They familiarized themselves with the development of farming and stockbreeding, inspected production, cultural and service facilities and the children's combine, and spoke to workers and specialists, party and Soviet officials.

On the city and oblast tour, Mengistu Haile Mariam was accompanied by Strautmanis, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Imashev, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, and other officials. In the afternoon the guests attended a concert given by Kazakhstan's masters of arts in the state Lermontov academic drama theater.

MEDIA REACTION TO BREZHNEV REMARKS DURING MENGISTU VISIT CITED

LD031219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report dated 28 October: "For the Good of Detente and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Ethiopian talks which have begun in Moscow and the speeches delivered in the Kremlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, are attracting the close attention of foreign mass media and of political and public circles.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) draws attention to L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the need to ensure the security of very important maritime lines of communication, including the Strait of Hormuz. The Soviet leader, the newspaper writes, indicated the real way to resolve this task. He recalled that this way was designated last May at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. The socialist countries support unhindered navigation.

Reporting the presentation of "socialist Ethiopia's Star of Honor" to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes that the Soviet leader has been given the highest Ethiopian award as an outstanding statesman possessing political farsightedness and courage and waging an indefatigable and consistent struggle as a communist for the good of not only the peoples of the Soviet Union but also working people throughout the world, and for peace on earth.

The meeting of the Soviet and Ethiopian leaders, which is taking place in an atmosphere of mutual sincerity and trust, will undoubtedly be an appreciable landmark in the development of the friendship between the two countries and their peoples, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out. As L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his Kremlin speech, the newspaper writes, there are dangerous hotbeds of tension in the international arena. These are minefields of a sort, where double and triple caution has to be displayed. The United States has adopted an erroneous method: At the slightest provocation, it moves fleets and steps up military activities where restraint is most appropriate. It always selects the method of crude pressure and blackmail. And this only exacerbates tension. As for the Soviet Union's policy, it was and is dictated by reason and good will.

Giving an account of L.I. Brezhnev's Kremlin dinner speech, the New York TIMES Moscow correspondent emphasizes that, as the Soviet head of state declared, the USSR is always ready for serious efforts for the good of detente and peace. The newspaper draws attention to the satisfaction which L.I. Brezhnev expressed with the fact that Soviet-American talks on limiting the nuclear arms race in Europe have finally begun in Geneva.

L.I. Brezhnev, a REUTER report states, gave an assurance that the Soviet Union will promote the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. At the same time he pointed out that the results of these talks depend on U.S. ratification of the Salt II treaty. The Soviet leader criticized the United States for aggravating the situation in the dangerous hotbeds of tension. He emphasized that there are regions of the world where world powers should display double and triple caution.

AFP draws attention to L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to reduce and limit military activeness. The Soviet leader, the agency points out, criticized the United States for its decison to deploy a considerable fleet in the region of the Strait of Hormuz. He said that there is only one real way to ensure the security of very important maritime lines of communication, including the Strait of Hormuz. This is by reducing and limiting military activeness. L.I. Brezhnev, AFP emphasizes, confirmed the Soviet leadership's policy of enhancing the Soviet people's well-being--which can be achieved only under conditions of detente and peace.

ZAMBIAN SPORTS MINISTER GRATEFUL FOR COOPERATION

LD031830 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Nov, TASS--Zambian Minister for the Affairs of Youth and Sports Mr Kakoma said that his country was highly pleased with the ties existing with the Soviet Union in sports and had every wish to develop them further.

The minister said that, aware of the significance of physical training and sports, Zambia was following the example of the Soviet Union which had scored outstanding results in that sphere. He said that the recently signed protocol on cooperation in sports and the constant exchange of sports delegations promoted the development of stronger ties in that field. He added that during the matches against Soviet athletes Zambian sportsmen gained in experience and notably improved their skill.

The minister said that the Zambian people were looking forward to seeing excellent Soviet sportsmen again. He noted that good ties in sports made a major contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The minister underlined that Zambia was sure that the Soviet Union was right when it, despite the opposition from some circles, exerted a maximum of efforts to make the Olympics-80 a success.

HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR PEACE TREATY CRITICIZED

PY310243 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[From "Latin American News" program by Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] Lima--An interesting event in the Western Hemisphere is today's signing of the so-called peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador which is taking place in the Peruvian capital. According to an EFE correspondent, the peace treaty puts an end to a 100-year old conflict resulting from a civil war which took place in July 1869. The solution of a conflict between bordering countries is a good thing, but, as I have said before, there are well-based fears that the so-called peace treaty will turn into a bilateral aggressive pact aimed first against the struggling Salvadoran people and against Nicaragua.

Washington is behind this conspiracy. (Carlos Mora) my PRELA colleague, points out that Honduras, which has 112,000 square kilometers of territory, slightly over 4.5 million inhabitants of which 60 percent are illiterate, and a ruinous economic situation, is the ideal candidate for U.S. plans to use it against both Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people. I will add that Honduras will act with the cooperation of the Salvadoran junta.

FATE OF PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER MAIDANA QUESTIONED

PY031737 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[From the "Latin American News" program]

[Excerpt] Here is a cable datelined Buenos Aires which was transmitted by TASS:

Juana Dora Molas de Maidana, wife of Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party, has requested that the Argentine judicial authorities expedite the investigations of the fate of her husband and Emilio Roa, leader of the Paraguayan workers, who were arrested last 27 August in Buenos Aires.

To date there has been no news. The fate of the two Paraguayan democrats is unknown. Not long ago ASSOCIATED PRESS issued a report based on rumors that Maidana and Roa had been murdered. But rumors are not a good source of information, are they? Despite this, all of us, all the progressive people of the world, have voiced our concern on the fate of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa because we well know that the police and the secret police of several Latin American countries cooperate among each other. We also know that the paid gangsters carry out political assassinations without a second thought.

Nevertheless, I repeat, the AP report had one confirmation. This news was probably issued at the request of those responsible for the kidnapping of the two Paraguayans, and who are contemplating their physical elimination, to test the world reaction to their planned assassination.

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL ON COORDINATION

LD030917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 29 October N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received H. Perez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister president of the Cuban Central Planning Board. During the conversation which was held, questions connected with the completion of work on coordinating the USSR's and Cuba's state plans for 1981-1985 were discussed.

KGB GENERAL VIKTOR NIKASHKIN 'DIES SUDDENLY'

LD041109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 4

[V. S. Nikashkin obituary]

[Text] Maj Gen Viktor Semenovich Nikashkin, a distinguished member of the State Security Service who devoted his whole life to the service of the Soviet motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1939, has died suddenly.

V. S. Nikashkin followed the path from ordinary student of the special school to major general and took an active part in the Great Patriotic War. In the postwar years he performed executive work in the state security organs.

The Communist Party and Soviet state highly appraised V. S. Nikashkin's services to the motherland. He was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, four orders of the Red Star and many medals.

Viktor Semenovich Nikashkin's bright memory will be forever perserved in our hearts.

[Signed] A group of comrades

COMMENTATOR OUTLINES CITIZENS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

LD031436 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 3 Nov 80

["Right of Soviet Citizens: Declaration and Guarantees"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Krayevskiy writes:

On the eve of the traditional Soviet holiday--the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Revolution--I should like to say about the main thing for the sake of which our grandfathers and great grandfathers made the revolution--on the exercise of human rights in the USSR. What is especially important is that in the Soviet Union these rights and liberties are not just proclaimed but are guaranteed in fact, in daily life.

The Constitution of the USSR, for instance, proclaims the equality of all before law. But this is not just a declaration of legal equality. It is guarded and ensured by all legal institutions of the Soviet state. Any direct or indirect violation of the equality of people on racial, nationality or any other grounds is punishable in the Soviet Union as a common crime. The Constitution proclaims and the state ensures complete equality of the national languages of the peoples of the USSR, an opportunity to study and teach in a native tongue (in all, instruction at Soviet schools is in more than 60 languages), court hearings in the language of this or other people or nationality.

The right to work is one of the fundamental rights of man, no matter whether he lives in a socialist or a capitalist country. This right is not only proclaimed but guaranteed in the USSR by the creation of new jobs, which is planned many years ahead, free vocational training and opportunities for raising one's skill. The Soviet state guarantees not only jobs but also wages in accordance with the amount and quality of the work done and not below a minimum set by law.

The Constitution of the USSR proclaims the rights of citizens to medical services and social maintenance while the Soviet state has ensured the realization of this right by creating a system of free state medical services and establishing state pensions toward which no preliminary contributions or deductions from the wages of working people are required. There are now more than 49 million people receiving various state pensions in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet state has not just proclaimed the right to education but also guaranteed it by free education at schools, specialized secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, free text-books, and teaching aids and a system of state grants and privileges for pupils and students.

The Soviet Union is the first country in the world whose Constitution provides for the right to housing. This right is ensured in practice by large-scale state housing construction, the free provision of flats and the world's lowest rent which remains unchanged since 1928. About 10 million people receive new flats in the Soviet Union every year over the last quarter century.

The world's first victorious socialist revolution--the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia--has made man's long-cherished dream of the right to a worthy life without exploitation, to an all-round development of personality a living reality. This is ensured for the Soviet people in their daily life by the socialist system.

OIL MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH TO SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD031509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Abridged account of speech delivered at 23 October USSR Supreme Soviet Union of the Union session by N.A. Maltsev, deputy for the Surgutskiy Electoral District, Tyumenskaya Oblast]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies:

Oil industry workers, like all Soviet people, warmly support the decisions of the Central Committee October (1980) Plenum which discussed and, in the main, approved our country's draft state plan and budget for 1981.

In the atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm caused by the preparations for our party's 26th congress and of the widespread all-union socialist competition oilmen's collectives are achieving new successes.

A considerable increase in the extraction of petroleum with gas condensate will be ensured over the years of the current 5-year plan.

The increasing preferential development at a high rate of new petroleum-extraction centers has been ensured in the sector. This applies primarily to the West Siberian oil and gas complex.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message in 1979 to the drilling team collectives of Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut, which advanced the initiative of widely developing the socialist competition to achieve the highest drilling rate by every drilling team collective and to secure high speeds of drilling through rock, met with broad support in all the sector's drilling collectives.

We see these reserves, which lie in the utilization of the achievements of progressive collectives, also in the future, since the volume of drilling in West Siberia in 1981 alone will increase almost 50 percent. The only correct way is to increase the efficiency of drilling work and labor productivity in the construction of wells.

The chief role in the construction of oil industry projects belongs to organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Unfortunately, the rate of increase in construction and installation work for the petroleum industry being fulfilled by this ministry is lagging severely behind the rate of drilling work.

The shift in the siting of the main petroleum extraction centers to regions with complex mining-geological and natural climatic work conditions has confronted oilmen with many qualitatively new and difficult problems. In the sector today we are having to create new oil-producing capacities not only to ensure the planned increase in petroleum extraction but also to compensate for the natural drop in production from "old" oil fields.

Under these conditions, in addition to the increasing preferential development of the raw materials base and the opening up of new regions, there is an increasing role and need for work to be conducted on a broad front with a view to the fullest utilization of oil stocks in the fields currently being exploited.

Comrades, the 25th CPSU Congress defined the need to implement radical measures in the 10th 5-Year Plan to improve the utilization of casinghead gas. There were particularly large losses of this valuable raw material for petrochemical production in West Siberia.

Capacities for the processing of 9 billion cubic meters of gas have been created here during the 10th 5-Year Plan, and projects for the processing of 8 billion cubic meters of gas are in the process of industrial assimilation and will be commissioned before the end of this year. All this already enables us to use up to 83 percent of the petroleum gas resources in West Siberia.

At present there is no sector of the national economy in which the chemicalization of technologic processes is not being implemented for production intensification.

However, the introduction of chemical processes is being held up in our sector since the production of special chemical products and reagents for petroleum extraction has not been organized in sufficient quantities in our country. We urgently ask the USSR Gosplan and the Ministries of Chemical Industry, Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry and Pulp and Paper Industry to resolve in the new 5-year plan the problem of providing the petroleum industry with chemical products.

Comrade deputies: Permit me, on behalf of the thousands-strong army of oilmen, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Supreme Soviet and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that the country's oilmen will do everything to provide the national economy with an uninterrupted oil supply and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with high new production achievements.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO KALMYTSKAYA ASSR ON ANNIVERSARY

LD031123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To the Kalmytskiy CPSU Obkom, the Kalmystkaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Lamytskaya ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly hail and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Kalmytskaya ASSR on the 60th anniversary of the Kalmytskaya ASSR.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought the Kalmyk people salvation from social and national oppression and offered them broad opportunities for all-round economic and cultural development. In fraternal partnership with the peoples of the RSFSR and the country as a whole the working people of Kalmykia joined in the building of the new life. Many of the republic's sons and daughters actively participated in the struggle to establish Soviet power and took up arms to defend the gains of the revolution during the Civil and Great Patriotic wars.

During the years of Soviet power Kalmykia has been transformed, with daily selfless fraternal assistance from the great Russian and other peoples of our motherland, from a backwater of czarist Russia into a republic with a developing industry, multisectorial agriculture and advanced culture, national in form and socialist in content. Year by year the republic's industrial output and volume of capital construction increase. A big program has been drafted and is being implemented to expand irrigated land and create a large rice-sowing area. Grain, meat and wool production is increasing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The working people's material and spiritual living standard is rising constantly and the face of the countryside has changed fundamentally. The republic has raised skilled worker, specialist and intelligentsia cadres.

The achievements of Soviet Kalmykia are striking evidence of the great vitality of the socialist social and state system, the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples.

The republic's significant festival is being celebrated at a time when our party and the entire Soviet peoples are looking ahead with great political and labor enthusiasm to the 26th CPSU Congress. Communists and all working people of Kalmykia have actively joined in nationwide socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming party congress and are waging a persistent struggle to further improve social production efficiency and work quality and to successfully complete the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the working people of the Kalmytskaya ASSR, under the leadership of the oblast party organization, will achieve new successes in economic and cultural development and will make a fitting contribution to strengthening the might of our socialist motherland.

Long live the Kalmytskaya ASSR!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the CPSU—inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD031553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets report "For the People's Welfare"]

[Excerpts] Kiev--The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held yesterday summed up the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from its decisions and the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Central Committee, delivered the report.

The keynote speaker and V. Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan; B. Kachura, first secretary of the Donetskiy Obkom; Ye. Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom; and V. Mysnichenko, first secretary of the Kharkovskiy Obkom, who spoke in the debates, said that the basis of the improvement of the people's prosperity is the steady, dynamic development of the economy and the unswerving buildup of its production and scientific and technical potential. Impressive figures were cited. Compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan, industrial output in the republic will increase by R123.5 billion while gross agricultural output will increase by R10 billion. The growth of national income alone will be more than R70 billion over the 5-year plan.

Much has been done. However, the plenum noted, the necessary standard of economic management and a high level of executive discipline are not yet being ensured in all sectors and full use is not being made of reserves and opportunities for enhancing production efficiency. This is a substantial factor in the underfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for a number of items and the shortfalls in the republic's economy.

Despite the overfulfillment of the annual plans for industrial output sales for the republic as a whole by over R4 billion some associations and enterprises are failing to cope with the set targets for producing output, reducing prime cost and making profits. In particular, targets are not being fulfilled for the extraction of coal and the production of ferrous metals.

The hard weather conditions last year and this year, and the inadequate work in raising agricultural production efficiency have led to the underfulfillment of plans for the production and procurement of plant growing and livestock products, and this has had an impact on the work of the processing industry and the population's supply with some foodstuffs.

The report and speeches paid special attention to questions connected with further improving the working people's living standard. A paramount task is to improve the supply of food to the population. The state is earmarking large capital investments for this purpose, but they do not always produce the proper return. While, for instance, the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the current 5-year plan has increased 12-16 percent in Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Chernigovskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts, in Zhitomirskaya Oblast the figure is only 4 percent. The situation is not much better in Zakarpatskaya, Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya, and Ternopolskaya oblasts.

To achieve success, N. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odesskiy Party Obkom, L. Palazhchnko, first secretary of the Volynskiy Party Obkom, and N. Korzh, Ukrainian SSR minister of kolkhozes, pointed out in their speeches, it is necessary to rely more actively on the experience of leading farms, enterprises and rayons, to enhance the responsibility of leading cadres and specialists for the matter in hand, and to develop their initiative without allowing petty tutelage and bureaucratic administration.

In 1981 the republic's economy will be further comprehensively developed. Industrial production and gross agricultural output will grow. Real per capita incomes will increase 2.9 percent. According to the plan, apartment blocks with a total area of 18.8 million square meters will be erected, which will enable 1.6 million people to improve their housing conditions.

In the new 5-year period, the speakers said, a large amount of work has to be done to implement the food program outlined by the party. It is a matter of fundamentally improving the activity of all links of the agroindustrial complex.

Questions of increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding their range and improving their range and improving their quality loomed large in the speeches at the plenum. Although much has been done in recent years to boost group "B" sectors, there have not yet been any really serious advances. Through the fault of the republic's Gosplan and the relevant ministries, interruptions have not been eliminated in trading in several commodities, including those in daily demand. The enterprises of the heavy and defense industry can and must do a lot here. Unfortunately, they do not always fulfill the targets for increasing consumer goods production.

Dwelling on problems of housing construction, the speakers urged that an end be put to the practice of constructing new enterprises without creating a sufficient quantity of housing and cultural and consumer service projects. Attention was also drawn to the fact that Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts are failing to fulfill the plans for commissioning housing. Preschool institutions are being poorly constructed in Khmelnitskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts.

The plenum stressed that all questions concerning people's lives and daily routine require the daily attention of the party organizations, soviet organs, economic leaders and trade unions. Party committees must be sharp in their assessment of cases of carelessness and indifference toward people's needs and demands.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES 27 OCTOBER MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD311635 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Implement the Party's Plans: Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held yesterday, to discuss the question "of the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Moscow City Party Oragnizations' task arising from the plenum decisions and from the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum."

A report was delivered at the plenum by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The plenum also examined the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow City in 1981 and the draft Moscow City budget for 1981. Reports on these questions were delivered by V.V. Bitunov, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Ye.V. Sofronova, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Finance Administration.

Taking part in the debates on the questions discussed were: L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykom; M.D. Chernova, team leader at the Plastik science and production association's Dorogomilovskiy chemicals plant; I.L. Paristyy, chief of the Moscow Railroad; K.P. Sytenkova, secretary of the party committee of the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya Plant for the production of electrical equipment for motor vehicles and tractors; P.D. Borodin, general director of the Avtozil Association; Yu.A. Molchanov, chief of the Moscow City Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations; T.M. Akinshina, operator at the Moscow Radio Plant; and G.V. Gorisov, chairman of the Krasnopresnenskiy Rayispolkom.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released V.N. Makeyev from his duties as second secretary and bureau member of the Moscow Gorkom in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum elected R.F. Dementyeva second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A.M. Roganov was elected secretary and bureau member of the Moscow Torkom.

The plenum appointed I.B. Bugayev chief of the party organizational work section and elected him candidate member of the Bureau of the Moscow Grokom.

The plenum released Ye.A. Manyakin from his duties as chief of the party Oragnizational Work Department and bureau member of the Moscow Gorkom in connection with his transfer to other work.

Taking part in the plenum's work were V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom; USSR ministers A.K. Antonov, S.F. Antonov, V.A. Kazakov, V.P. Lein, M.A. Prokofyev, N.N. Tarasov and M.S. Shkabardnya; M.S. Lazarev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and I.M. Golovkov, CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department instructor.

On 21 October V. V. Grishin said in his report, a routine CPSU Central Committee plenum was held. The plenum examined the draft plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft USSR budget for 1981.

A long speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the provisions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and proposed that they become the foundations for the activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1981 plan, and making fuller use of intensive factors for economic development in the interests of increasing the Soviet people's well-being.

The plenum passed in a businesslike atmosphere, an atmosphere of unanimity and close cohesion of the Central Committee around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It was a major political event in the life of our party and state and an important milestone in the Soviet people's struggle to build communism, and marked our country's entry into the new, 11th 5-Year Plan.

The meetings and rallies of the capital's working people held to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum indicate that Moscovites unanimously approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the session, whose provisions accord with the Soviet people's vital interests.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's brilliant, pithy speech occupied a central place in the plenum's work. It is notable for its profound, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in the national economy, for the scale of the tasks put forward and for its clarity in defining the prospects for our country's progress along the path of communist building. The speech gives a political appraisal of the draft plan and budget for 1981, examines comprehensively the urgent socioeconomic problems to be resolved in the coming years, reveals shortcomings and difficulties and indicates ways of overcoming them, and defines the party's tasks in improving the standard of economic leadership and improving all economic work.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is of fundamental significance for the entire party, for every party organization and every labor collective, since it focuses the attention of leadership cadres, communists and working people on the ways and means by which the socioeconomic tasks of our country's development in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole must be resolved.

The speaker then dwelt on the main provisions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, he said, are of decisive significance for the activity of the Moscow City Party Organization, as well as for all detachments of our party. All the provisions and recommendations contained in them, as well as the critical observations, are directly applicable to our city's economy. The present party gorkom plenum must examine the tasks facing the city party organization in connection with the CPSU Central Committee plenum's work and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and must determine measures to fulfill these tasks.

The city party organization, V.V. Grishin went on to say, directs its efforts toward utilizing the capital's economic, scientific and technical potential more fully, improving production efficiency and work quality and achieving a growth in the working people's well-being.

The results of Moscow's economic development over the 5-year plan period, V.V. Grishin stressed, are due to the selfless labor of the capital's workers, engineers, technicians and scientific workers and the growth of their creative activeness and initiative. These results are due to great political and organizational work by party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the capital and the entire city party organization.

Questions of the capital's economic development and plan fulfillment are central to the work of party organs. They are systematically discussed at party gorkom and raykom plenums and meetings of the party aktiv of the city and of rayons. Party organizations have stepped up their activeness and militancy in the struggle to implement the party's economic and social policy.

Now that we have entered the last quarter of the final year of the 5-year plan, the main task for the city party organization is to develop political, organizational and economic work more widely with a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the current year's plans ahead of schedule, on 26 December, as well as the fulfillment of socialist pledges on completing the 5-year plan in November 1980.

The results of work in the first 9 months of the current year give grounds to conclude that the pledges adopted by Muscovites will be fulfilled.

Party, soviet and economic organs face a most important task--that of mobilizing all reserves and potential, developing the working people's creative activeness more widely, lifting socialist competition to a new level, actively supporting the initiative to complete personal targets for 1980 by the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, working staunchly and overcoming difficulties and shortcomings so as to successfully complete the plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-year plan.

In fulfillment of targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-year plan is a good basis for further work and for entering the new, 11th 5-year plan. Today we must examine the drafts for comprehensive economic and social development and for the budget for Moscow for 1981.

The gorkom bureau has examined the draft city plan and budget for 1981. They have been drawn up on the basis of the main directions of the general plan for Moscow's development and the comprehensive targeted program for the development of the city's industry for 1981-1990. The drafts are in accordance with the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The draft plan provides for the further development of Moscow's economy with preferential growth in sectors which determine technical progress, the maintenance of the volume of capital construction, including housing construction, the modernization and retooling of enterprises in industry and transport, the resolution of major social problems and the further improvement of Muscovites' prosperity. The draft budget ensures the financing of the city's economy in accordance with the draft plan.

The plan for 1981 is the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan. We regard the main task in the new 5-year plan as being not only to maintain the production growth rates already achieved, but to surpass them, to improve still further the technical level of the city's economy and to bring up to scratch, in accordance with party decisions, the work of enterprises in a number of sectors--machine building, metallurgy, the chemical, light and food industries and transport. It is planned to obtain all the growth in volume of output through increased labor productivity while reducing the number of workers. The task of completing, in the main, the modernization and retooling of Moscow plants and factories and bringing the majority up to the standard of the exemplary ones is set. These fundamental provisions are reflected in the draft plan for 1981.

We have achieved quite good [neplokhiye] results for the 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin noted. At the same time, it goes without saying that we do not see only our achievements. The difficulties and shortcomings which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of apply directly to Moscow too. Certain industrial enterprises have permitted laggardness in relation to 5-year plan targets for increasing production and labor productivity. Production capacities are not utilized efficiently enough, many projects are not commissioned on time, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of transportation and organizations and institutions in the sphere of services and the provision of amenities.

Party, soviet and economic organs must analyze in depth the results of work in the 10th 5-year plan and outline and implement measures to eliminate difficulties and shortcomings so as to ensure stable work by the economy in the first year of the new 5-year plan.

In launching organizational work to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan it, is necessary to focus attention on the resolution of the most important socioeconomic problems noted in Comrade L.I.Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

One such problem, first and foremost, is that of consistently improving the people's well-being, supplying the population with foodstuffs and developing the food industry and the production of consumer goods.

Moscow's food industry is one of the country's biggest. The capital's food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises supply the city's population with various catering products in daily demand.

At the same time Moscow food industry enterprises still do not fully supply the population's requirements for certain food products. There are shortcomings in supplying enterprises with individual types of output from agricultural production, newly commissioned capacities are assimilated only slowly, and the construction and modernization of enterprises is proceeding at a slow pace.

In connection with the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as regards the fullest provision of foodstuffs to the population, it is necessary to improve the standard of work at the capital's food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises and increase production of food products.

It is planned to channel R410 million into the development of these sectors in the 11th 5-year plan.

A radical change is needed in the approach to the construction of food industry projects on the part of construction organizations, which often underestimate the importance of these projects and frustrate the fulfillment of targets for commissioning food industry enterprises. It is a most important task for the capital's party and soviet organs, and also for ministries and departments, to ensure a significant upsurge in the food industry.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of making full use of the potential which exists within the country for improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

The resolution of this problem is a task for the whole people. Moscow could give the countryside great assistance, having the potential for this. It is necessary to increase assistance to agricultural enterprises in mechanizing operations; to speed up deliveries of machines, equipment and spare parts, and fulfill ahead of schedule our pledges for the delivery of equipment, assemblies and components through patronage ties.

An equally important task is the creation of subsidiary plots at enterprises. Some work has been done in this direction recently, but the scale of this work is not in accordance with the tasks set in the sphere of increasing the production of livestock products.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum, the accelerated development of Group "B" sectors of industry is an urgent task with a view to further improving Soviet people's well-being.

Moscow has great potential for increasing the production of consumer goods; here the reserves for increasing output in these sectors are by no means exhausted.

Take light industry, for instance, in 1976-1980 the production of output in this industry totaled, in effect, only 4.8 percent, which is significantly lower than for Moscow's industry in general.

The capacities of Moscow's light industry enterprises must be more fully utilized. To this end, V.V. Grishin stressed, we must strive to improve the provision of material and technical resources for enterprises, above all raw materials. The gorkom bureau has examined the question and approved measures elaborated in conjunction with the ministry to accelerate the modernization of Moscow's light industry enterprises in order to improve their technical standard and increase the production of consumer goods.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev appealed to the leaders of a number of sectors of heavy and defense industry not to reduce the rate of growth in the production of cultural and consumer goods in the next 5-year plan, and expressed confidence that they will continue to regard the production of consumer goods as a major state and party cause.

We have accumulated considerable experience here. At the same time a number of enterprises are not fulfilling targets for the production of cultural, consumer and household goods. There are many complaints about the quality of the goods produced. Insufficient use is made of remnants from the main production for organizing the output of household goods.

The gorkom recently examined the question of progress in the production of cultural, consumer and household goods at Moscow's industrial enterprises. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of output of more than 300 types of such goods is to increase by R500 million.

Now, in the light of tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, we must return once again to this question and elaborate and implement measures to further increase the production of cultural, consumer and household goods at enterprises in machine building, heavy industry and other sectors of industry.

High political and labor enthusiasm among the masses, striving to ensure a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, is observed everywhere. About 250,000 Moscow workers pledged to complete their personal targets for 1980 by the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and more than 150,000 of them have already fulfilled their pledges. This labor upsurge must be supported in every way.

The draft plan and budget for Moscow for 1981 contains realistic targets for the development of the country's economy. As a result of their implementation an important new step will be taken along the path of the capital's economic growth and of improving Muscovites' living standards and turning Moscow into a model communist city. At this stage the most important task for the party gorkom and raykoms and the entire city party organization is to launch socialist competition widely and successfully, complete the plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan, ensure the fulfillment of the Central Committee October Plenum decisions, achieve the resolution of key socioeconomic problems in the city's economic development and enter the 11th 5-Year Plan with good groundwork.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee the Moscow City Party Organization will ensure the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, mobilize the working people to fulfill the plan for 1981, work persistently to implement the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and greet the 26th party congress in a fitting manner.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ALL-UNION WRITERS CONFERENCE PANEL

LD031025 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Writers' All-Union Creative Conference in Baku"]

[Excerpts] An All-Union creative conference of writers, dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress, will be held in Azerbaijan 26 October through 1 November on the theme "Fraternity of Peoples--Fraternity of Literatures, the Writer's Word is an Active Force in the Soviet Person's International and Patriotic Education." The questions of preparing for and holding the conference were discussed at an organizing committee session held 17 October under the chairmanship of G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev addressed the session.

The holding of the all-union creative conference of writers, which is being held in Baku on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, is of great significance. The conference's very theme "Fraternity of Peoples--Fraternity of Literatures, the Writer's Word Is an Active Force in the Soviet Person's International and Patriotic Education" is exceptionally topical and important, and a comprehensive, deep discussion of it will undoubtedly serve to further intensify all ideological work and enhance the role of artistic creation in it.

Azerbaijan is widely known for the remarkable international traditions of the Baku proletariat, the party organization and all the republic's people. We have accumulated a rich experience in the international and patriotic education of the working people and in political educational work as a whole. This most important aspect of our socialist life is broadly reflected in artistic literature. This was the basis for the USSR Writers Union's choice of Baku as the venue of the All-Union Writers Conference which will examine the questions of embodying in literature the themes of the peoples' fraternity and writers' participation in the Soviet person's international and patriotic education.

As they become acquainted with our republic, Comrade Aliyev stressed, the guests will be able to see with their own eyes both its outstanding accomplishments during 60 Soviet years achieved within the cohesive and monolithic family of peoples of the USSR and thanks to the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, and its successes during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans; and they will feel the atmosphere of friendship and fraternity which reigns throughout Azerbaijan. In this connection he stressed that it was especially important that the creative problems discussed at the conference be closely linked with real life. It is necessary that every meeting in labor collectives with the representatives of multinational Soviet literature become a genuinely interested dialogue between readers and writers, and that they are of a profoundly creative nature. At the same time the conference must serve the further strengthening of ties between our republic's cultural figures and the masters of multinational Soviet literature.

The forthcoming conference, which will be held on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, will be theoretical and creative in its very character and at the same time will undoubtedly be a festival of Soviet literature in Azerbaijan, a festival of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and a festival of our internationalism.

After dwelling on the practical tasks whose implementation is to be ensured by holding the conference to a high organizational and ideological standard, Comrade Aliyev expressed the confidence that it will promote the further consolidation of the fraternity of the literatures, the activation of its masters in work to further strengthening the friendship among the Soviet peoples and the intensification of the Soviet person's international and patriotic education.

DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV PRESENTS AWARD TO KUZNETSK CITY

LD031655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Order For City"]

[Text] Kuznetsk (Penzenskaya Oblast), 31 Oct--One Kuznetsk worker in every four has fulfilled the 5-year plan target. This was stated today at a ceremonial session of the gorkom and city soviet devoted to the presentation of the Badge of Honor Order to Kuznetsk.

The city has been awarded it for the successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural building and in connection with its 200th anniversary.

The once remote little town has now become a major industrial center with highly developed machine building and instrument making. Over the years of Soviet power the volume of industrial production here has increased more than 200 times.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the award was read out by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. To the applause of those assembled, he fastened the high award to the city's banner.

The speakers at the session assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that they will greet the 26th Party Congress with new labor successes.

KOSTIN VIEWS RATIONALIZATION FOR MANPOWER USE

LD031013 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 44 Signed to Press 27 Oct 80 p 18

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Q. Kostin under the rubric: "Questions of Theory": "The Country's Labor Potential: Scale and Efficiency of its Utilization"]

[Text] Under present-day conditions the reproduction of manpower is characterized by the natural laws inherent in the developed socialist society. The most important of these are full employment and a high level of labor activeness on the part of the entire able-bodied population and the rapid growth of the general educational and professional qualification level of workers in all sectors of the national economy, union republics and economic regions. A rational structure is also being formed for the employment of the work force in the country's sectors and regions and the plan-governed distribution of manpower is being enhanced and extensive use is being made of material and moral incentives for this purpose. The state regulation and control of the processes of the reproduction, distribution and use of manpower is being intensified.

Aspects of Saving Labor

A consideration of these natural laws is essential in elaborating measures to ensure the fuller and more effective utilization of manpower, whose significance increases under present-day conditions. This is determined both by the need for the simultaneous solution of major economic and social tasks and also by the reduction of opportunities for the extensive development of the economy by enlisting additional manpower.

Labor productivity growth is one of the basic indicators of the improvement of efficiency and quality and the use of intensive factors of economic development. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the improvement of the people's well-being is inconceivable without enhancing the economy's efficiency and intensifying all social production. The state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981 continues the course elaborated by the party toward the intensification and improvement of social production efficiency.

About 125 million workers, employees and kolkhoz members are employed in the country's national economy. Here it should be borne in mind that the quality of the work force has improved sharply. In the past 15-20 years there has been a leap in the general educational training of the working people which under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution serves as an essential precondition for successfully mastering complex modern processes and for improving the workers' qualifications. The numerical strength of specialists and scientific workers has increased sharply.

The improvement of the efficiency of the use of those employed in the national economy is linked primarily with labor productivity growth in the physical production sectors and the improvement of work in the nonproduction sphere. This problem has several aspects. Its solution is linked not only with labor productivity growth but also with the quality of output. The higher the quality, reliability and durability of articles and the longer they serve, then the less labor is required to satisfy the demand for them, whether they be articles for production purposes or consumer goods.

The careful, rational utilization of raw materials, fuel and electricity signifies a saving of labor in the extracting sectors. The reduction of losses should be viewed on the same plane. This applies particularly to agricultural output. For all the complexity of its transportation and storage, expenditures of labor and funds for these purposes are smaller than on its production.

The acceleration of labor productivity growth rates in the years to come is determined primarily by the use of the potential of scientific and technical progress. A number of measures have been carried out in recent years in the sphere of mechanizing manual and above all heavy work. However, the rates of reduction of manual labor are obviously insufficient. In industry the proportion of workers employed in manual labor has been reduced from 40.4 percent in 1965 to 32.8 percent in 1979, yet their absolute numerical strength has increased. These problems have now acquired very important social significance, since sectors with manual, unskilled labor, under the conditions of young people's improved general educational and cultural and technical standard, are becoming increasingly difficult to man with workers.

Reserves of the Nonproduction Sphere

An important task is the more economical and rational utilization of manpower in the nonproduction sphere. During the 10th 5-Year Plan manpower in this sphere has increased by 4.8 million people, which is considerably more than the expected increase in manpower in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Obviously in the years to come it will not be possible to expand the employment of manpower resources in the nonproduction sphere at the same rates. In this connection it is essential to elaborate and implement measures for the better use of the workers employed here, the revision of existing numerical norms and servicing norms and the combining of operations and functions. The numerical norms and servicing norms operating in many nonproduction sectors have long ceased to accord with the changed technical base and the cadres' standard of qualifications. The experience of the leading collectives attests that the improvement of organization and introduction of norms for the labor of workers in the nonproduction sphere and also the further raising of the level of mechanization and the improvement of work regimes can produce a great economic saving.

A considerable saving of manpower resources can be obtained as a result of the technical modernization and retooling of an existing production facility.

The modernization of existing enterprises must be carried out comprehensively and not only without increasing but even by reducing the numbers of workers employed at the enterprises. It is obviously expedient to carry out new construction primarily in the country's eastern regions and particularly in places where new industrial production complexes are being created and in regions where there will be an increase in manpower resources.

The best use of the work force requires the consistent implementation of the measures defined by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "on the further consolidation of labor discipline and the reduction of cadre turnover in the national economy." In the past 8 years the turnover of worker cadres has been reduced by 14 percent in industry and 22 percent in construction. However, losses connected with cadre turnover and violations of labor discipline are still substantial.

Problems in Training Cadres

The effectiveness of the use of manpower resources is inextricably linked with the improvement of training and the raising of the qualifications of worker and specialist cadres. The very foundation of this problem's solution is the improvement of the young people's labor education in the family, the general educational school and other types of education and directly at the production facility.

The majority of sectors and spheres of the national economy in our country are adequately provided with specialists. However, there is still a shortage of specialists in some new spheres of science and technology. There is also a shortage of specialized workers, such as accountants, rate setters and a number of others. [paragraph continues]

In the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the higher and secondary specialized educational establishments trained almost as many specialists as the vocational and technical educational establishments trained workers. Thus in 1970 over 2 million specialists who had graduated from higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and 2.3 million young skilled workers who had graduated from vocational and technical educational establishments were sent out into the national economy. That is why an acute need has arisen for determining the optimal correlations in the numerical strength of the workers and specialists who are being trained while at the same time increasing the training of skilled workers in secondary vocational and technical colleges.

Of course, it must not be forgotten that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires a further increase in the number of specialists in the national economy. In order to control this process in a scientifically substantiated manner it is necessary to draw up normatives for the long-term availability of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in sectors of the national economy.

The use of technicians as workers has become particularly widespread in recent years. Many scientists and economic leaders consider this phenomenon a natural requirement of technical progress. However, this problem needs more careful substantiation. There is undoubtedly a number of jobs for which it is advisable to use technicians and even engineers. The number of such trades now exceeds 280. The list of them and their wage rates should be determined and specified in the unified job and wage rates classification manual. But it is important to emphasize that the nature of a technician's work is still different from that of a worker, and consequently the training of highly-skilled workers should also be different from that of technicians. In this connection a gradual reorganization of secondary specialized education seems advisable.

To determine the prospective number of specialists ministries and departments must in the very near future complete the formulation of scientifically substantiated normatives for the numbers of specialists with both higher and secondary specialized education, while the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must specify a list of trades and posts which must be filled by specialists with appropriate education.

The intrasector redistribution of the skilled work force is becoming increasingly widespread in staffing new enterprises. There has been an increase in the significance of the organized recruitment of the population and of Komsomol calls to young people to join major enterprises and construction projects.

Considerable work is being done on the redistribution of the work force in the form of moving families to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Far East, Siberia and Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone. However, many statutes governing the redistribution of manpower in the form of organized recruitment, resettlement and public appeals are obsolete and need to be improved in the new 5-year plan.

Job-finding and public information bureaus have become an important form of organized manpower redistribution. By the beginning of 1980 there were already more than 500 such bureaus in the country. In conjunction with other economic developments the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has now prepared proposals to improve their work.

Thus, the potential for improving the use of labor resources is very considerable. The realization of this potential, even with a fall in the increase in labor resources, will make it possible to ensure the further substantial development of all sectors of socialist production and the services sphere and an increase in the people's well-being and cultural level.

BELKIN EXAMINES MANPOWER TRAINING PROBLEMS

LD031437 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Yevg. Belkin: "Where To Build Vocational and Technical Schools?"]

[Text] Moscow—The shortage of skilled manpower is largely the result of omissions in the siting of the network of vocational and technical schools.

Sometimes construction of them is out of step with the pace of sectors' economic growth and local manpower availability. Whereas, for example, in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan vocational and technical schools annually admit about 30 persons per 1,000 working people, in Georgia and Estonia, for instance, where industry is highly developed, the figure is no higher than 10. In the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Kazakhstan about 15 percent of the young people between the ages of 15 and 18 attend vocational and technical schools, but in the Central Asian republics this figure is no higher than 7-8 percent. The training of skilled workers in Siberian and Far East schools is lagging behind the rate of industrial development.

In the current 5-year plan Tadzhikistan is one of the country's leaders in terms of its industrial development rate, and this has increased the demand for cadres. However, in Tadzhikistan, which is now number one in terms of the rate of increase in its able-bodied population, the network of vocational and technical day schools is expanding extremely slowly and there are no evening schools at all.

The "main directions of the USSR national economy's development in 1976-1980" envisaged the increasing preferential development of industry in the Western part of Belorussia. A number of major enterprises are currently under construction and the manpower balance is relatively favorable. Yet, according to the planners, less than one-third of the republic's projected urban vocational and technical schools will be located in this region.

Unfortunately, there are elements of irregularity and lack of coordination in the siting of each of the existing types of vocational and technical schools. They are being vigorously developed at union republic enterprises and major production associations. About 15 percent of these educational establishments are currently based at associations. But enterprises of this kind are found mainly in big cities and industrial centers. They account for a relatively small part of the country's overall industrial structure. This means that a substantial number of secondary school graduates who have not gone on to tekhnikums and Vuzes and have not been drafted into the army come into production without preliminary vocational and technical training.

The extremely sluggish development of evening (shift) classes for workers is worrisome. There are vocational and technical evening schools in only five union republics: the RSFSR, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Latvia and Azerbaijan. Most of the students are concentrated in the RSFSR.

In the country as a whole the picture is surprising: It is in the republics and regions which have a high proportion of young people between the ages of 15 and 18 and where the level of natural able-bodied population growth is relatively high that the number of vocational and technical school students per 1,000 people is much lower than the average union indicator.

The training of workers is a difficult problem. Its implementation is governed by the specific situation in each republic, oblast, rayon or city. It would be advisable during the final stage of the elaboration of schemes for the development and siting of production forces to envisage quite specific measures to train skilled cadres for specific regions.

Naturally, the solution of the question of siting vocational and technical schools cannot and must not be the same for all republics and regions. Several variants are possible taking into account local conditions. In relatively small populated centers multidisciplinary schools should be set up, training workers for trades required by local industrial and service enterprises. Schools of this kind are operating successfully in sparsely populated areas of Siberia and the Far East, for example. It is perfectly acceptable that workers for industry, consumer services, public catering and trade should be trained in the same vocational and technical school under this system.

Obviously we must think about setting up interplant, intersectorial vocational and tecnical evening (shift) schools and organizing specialized day school branches at major production associations and sector enterprises.

The even siting of schools and their rational specialization can be achieved, in particular, by setting up large vocational and technical schools training cadres for the most common trades: metal workers, construction workers and machine operators.

The development of the vocational and technical school network is directly associated with the rate of construction of new educational establishments and modernization and extension of existing ones. Since, as a rule, this rate falls short of the planned rate, it is necessary to ensure the absolute assimilation of the relevant capital investments on schedule. To do this we believe it is necessary to solve the question of making capital investments for the development of vocational and technical education a separate item in ministry and department annual plans and ensuring that they cannot be used for other purposes. Vocational and technical education projects should be incorporated in itemized lists for the construction of major new enterprises. The advantages of this are obvious: While the enterprise is being commissioned the school can train workers for construction and other, startup-related trades and specialities, drawing chiefly on the local population. Later, after appropriate retraining, the young workers will learn the trades of the specific enterprise.

For a more expedient solution to the question, it would be wise to elaborate a general scheme for the siting of vocational and technical schools in the country. This essential and important work should be done by the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and other interested organizations. Moreover, there is an urgent need to concentrate the funds released by the state for the construction, expansion and modernization of vocational and technical schools in the hands of one customer--republican committees for vocational and technical education. It is they, not sector ministries and departments, who are directly responsible for the fulfillment of plans for training the workers of the future.

BAYKAL-AMUR RAILWAY TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE NORTH

SK040501 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Report by station reporter]

[Excerpts] Together with our correspondent (Felix Cooperman), I am traveling on the first passenger train along the new railway from Khabarovsk to the border of Amurskaya Oblast. The railway's steel rails are concrete evidence of the work of the courageous construction workers and of the development of the Far East, and the railway is an inspiration to poets and artists. However, it also gives rise to many practical problems, since once remote areas are now linked and thus new projects and plans are feasible. This is what (Vadim Viktorovich Anikhimovskiy), Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin prize winner and member of the Baykal-Amur Railway Council under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, thinks of the changes which will occur in this area:

[Begin (Anikhimovskiy) recording] This year and, in particular, during the next 5-year plan, the Baykal-Amur Railway will definitely promote the development of the productivity of the Far East. It will make possible the further development of energy basins such as the Murinskiy coal basin, which has billions of tons of reserves. Relatively recently that basin was producing 1 to 1.1 million tons of coal; now this figure is in excess of 1.6 million tons, and this will increase in the future.

Apart from this, the railway will aid in the transportation of coal from a whole series of coal deposit areas. For example, there is the (Svobodinskiy) coal deposit, and there is also the (Rayanskiy) coal deposit, which is only 2-3 kilometers from Komsomolsk, has 300 million tons of coal and is suited to opencast mining. It will undoubtedly compensate in the future for the level of mining at the Raychikhinskiy deposit.

The establishment of hydroelectric power stations plays a major role in the production of energy. In addition to the now operational Zeya GES, the Buryatskiy GES which is now under construction will play a major role in providing hydroelectric power since all routes to it are being shortened. When completed, this huge power station, larger than the Zeya GES, will have a capacity of more than 2 million kilowatts.

With the long-term availability of energy, the question arises of utilizing it, not only for the electrification of railroads and for daily domestic needs, but also for industry. One aspect of this is the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry. The key to developing all economic areas in the Amur region and Khabarovskiy Kray lies in developing this industry.

In the near future we will be able to build even more powerful combines than the existing Amurstal plant, which produces 1.1 million tons of steel and [word indistinct]. A network of railways is already in existence. Incidentally, the (Gavinskiy) deposit, which is close to the Baykal-Amur Railway route, has approximately 400 million tons of coal, and there are more than 700 million tons in the (Malyy Sovgavan) deposit which is now connected to the Baykal-Amur railway from (Askold) to the Ugral railway station. Deposits of ferrous metals are being investigated around these railway routes and this, together with the coal deposits of the southern Yakutskiy complex, makes the construction of a large ferrous metalurgy plant in the Far East look promising.

Another justification for constructing this railway line are the enormous timber resources extending from the tundra to Sovetskaya Gavan, which will make it possible to markedly increase timber procurement and prompt the construction of wood processing enterprises.

Another factor is the fact that the construction of this railway line to Amurskaya Oblast opens possibilities for sharply increasing the mining of nonferrous metals. In addition to Komsomolskiy Rayon, there are now a whole series of interesting objectives which will allow the significant development of a whole series of nonferrous metals and precious metals. Taking into account the route of this railway, it is now clear that it will be economical to expand not only the known deposits of nonferrous metals but also deposits of precious metals.

The last issue is the fact that the construction of this railway will provide for better communications between many areas which lie along its route and which are now assured of a more systmatic and stable supply of provisions to populations in and around this zone. The railway will also help to create better conditions for the development of aboriginal settlements. Keeping in mind that the Evenk, Yakut and the Nanay and a number of other nationalities live in this area, the advent of improved transportation will undoubtedly allow them to develop better, receive regular supplies and have access to more developed settlements like other settlements with an already established communications route. You may know that the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway is an important party of the state's plan for developing the national economy of the more remote areas of the north. An example is Ulchskiy Rayon--sometimes known as Ulchsko-Selimozhenskiy--which has enormous deposits of iron ore. Phosphates and [word indistinct] are being exploited because the railway makes them accessible, and it will also facilitate geological prospecting.

This railway is also significant in strengthening international connections. What is the significance? The significance lies in the fact that the transportation of container loads from many countries in the Pacific Ocean basin will be significantly shortened and become more economical than sending them around the world in transporting them from the Far East to Europe, especially to Western European countries. The activities of the ocean fleet in transporting container loads will obviously be instrumental in strengthening ties in general and, I would venture to say improving the political situation in the Far East. [end recording]

PROBLEMS AFFLICTING FAR EAST FISHING INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD031211 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Special correspondents V. Anikeyev and V. Fridyev report: "From Ocean to Store Counter. Problems of Developing the Far Eastern Fishing Industry"]

[Text] Pacific Ocean-Vladivostok--The Far East now accounts for a considerable share of the country's fishing industry. However, not everything is yet satisfactory in this leading shop of the food industry. Amid departmental disagreements, an uninterrupted "ocean-consumer" transport conveyer has still not been set up and ships' idle time in ports and in the roadsteads is great. Cadre turnover is also causing some expense; as a result of cadre turnover the crews of floating bases, seiners and trawlers are below strength. The solution of the Far East's complex production and social problems will make it possible to sharply increase its contribution to the country's food balance.

It is scarcely necessary to prove that just one unreliable link in the continuous chain from the ocean to the city store, far from the seashore, may nullify the labor of the fisherman, processing workers, and sailors in the transport industry. But alas, these links are not always strong enough. So what happens is that even when the plans are being fulfilled, stores in our country suffer interruptions in the supply of fish. Where is the hitch on the road to the customer?

"I'm hanging around waiting for transshipment!" The captain of a supertrawler, capable of catching and freezing several dozen tons of fish daily, said, with restrained irritation. "We've been cooling our heels for 3 days."

"Just be patient for another few hours; we're taking steps..."the expedition controller replied.

Through the crackling of the airwaves, ships and flotillas reported the situation by radio: Here in the south Kuril expedition, the fishing season is now at its height. Voices both calm and businesslike and agitated and alarmed were heard. Suddenly there came a cri de coeur. It is the captain-director of a factory ship producing up to 100,000 cans of food per day.

"Where is the transport with the cans? When will it get here? In 4 hours the plant will come to a standstill!"

...We were sitting in the radio room on a fishing boat and listening to the morning exchange of messages. The flotilla leadership and the captains were deciding who should do what the next day, where to fish and how, and to whom to surrender the catch. But probably the main theme of the radio conversations--for the umpteenth day--was the allocation of room in the holds of the big refrigerator and dry cargo ships.

Of course, it is important to make a catch in a specific area, but it is still more important to ensure its safekeeping and delivery to the consumer. And here we often notice that the pace of fishing is dictated not by the ocean's generosity, but by the work of the service components, so to speak. And the south Kuril expedition is--alas!--no exception. Here is an example. [paragraph continues]

In 1979 alone large fishing boats of the Dalrysa all-union association spent more than 1,500 days with full holds waiting for transports. Nor did the fishing season shape up much better for the floating canneries of the Dalmoreprodukt administration. Overall, unplanned idle time meant that almost 50,000 tons of fish were not caught and the country failed to receive about 5 million cans of food.

This shortcoming is the result of the preference that the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry deliberately showed for developing the fishing and production fleets for many years to the detriment of the transport fleet. This disproportion is particularly pronounced in the Far East.

But it is precisely the Pacific Ocean that is the sector's future. And surely it is a pity that its refrigerator fleet has many obsolete and wornout ships on its books. As a result refrigerator ships spend more and more time undergoing repairs rather than out at the fishing grounds, require more and more outlay to put them back into commission, and they transport less fish products, although the total production at sea has increased substantially during the same years.

It cannot be said that the Ministry of the Fish Industry is not taking urgent measures. Thus big refrigerator ships belonging to Mortransflot are being sent from western ports--Kaliningrad, for instance--to the Far East. They are picking up cargo from the expeditions and taking it to Vladivostok and Nakhodka. Dalryba is chartering vessels from a shipping line and these too are being loaded at sea. But when the fleet arraives in those fishing ports with the output, it immediately forms a long line. Dozens of ships have to wait until a berth is at last vacated.

V.P. Lomakin, first secretary of Primorskiy CPSU Kraykom spoke with concern from the 25th CPSU Congress rostrum of the way ports' development is lagging behind the sector's development. The central and local press have often written about this. However, the situation in Primorskiy Kray's fishing ports remains unchanged. In Vladivostok again, and in Nakhodka, transport ships' idle time last year was more than 2,000 days. Sometimes up to 130,000 tons of ready-to-eat fish, canned fish and other products accumulate in the roadsteads waiting to be unloaded. The very transport ships of which there is such a shortage were effectively turned into floating warehouses for a long time, instead of hurrying back to the fishing grounds. Work in the sports has changed little this year either.

The way out of the situation seems to be the maximum containerization of cargo throughout the route from fishing ground to store warehouse. Fishermen hope--or, to be frank, believe--that the next generation of fishing and transport ships must be redesigned. Ideally, what is needed is equipment making it possible to containerize the fish immediately as is caught, and frozen, with each container having refrigeration equipment that would be plugged for a time into the ship's circuit. Then the containers should be loaded onto a purpose-designed shp. Such containers would be able to wait a while in the ports quite happily--all you would need is to run an electricity cable to them from the shore. And so forth. The gifts of the sea would quietly travel to their destination on flatcars. And all they would need in the store would be a commonplace power socket, instead of a big refrigerator.

In specialists' opinion, the introduction of a standard container and the transport attachments for it would be one way of resolving the task of creating a unified food complex. this problem does not only concern fishermen. Its solution would completely change the content of ports' work and would virtually eliminate heavy physical labor there.

But for the time being this is the realm of the future. Today it is necessary to consider solutions that may be less radical, but are effective for all that. Let us return to the major fishing ports of Vladivostok and Nakhodka. Overall, they have the potential to considerably increase their output, and to do so without waiting for expensive capital investments. For a start, efficient work by means of small-scale mechanization must be ensured. This year, for instance, the ports have begun to receive productive new electric loaders and electric trucks. However, it is time concern was also shown for spare parts and batteries. Otherwise what has happened before will happen again: The equipment will simply stop. This is particularly important in that the level of comprehensive mechanization in Primorskiy Kray's fishing ports is still no more than 10 percent. The lack of machinery means that the docker is again becoming an ordinary loader and is spending much time and effort on simple operations. And, as is well known, there are not enough dockers anyway. The main point about this problem is its human aspect. Because of the predominance of unproductive manual labor, the prestige of the vocation of fish docker is very low, people are reluctant to work using old-fashioned methods.

Unfortunately, the pace of modernization of fish docks leaves much to be desired. In Zolotoy Rog Bay there is not enough room for fishermen at the berths allocated to them more than 20 years ago. T.B. Guzhenko and V.M. Kamentsev, USSR ministers of the maritime fleet and of the fish industry respectively, recently reached agreement at last. A document has actually been signed transferring to fishermen quayage up to Cape Goldobin. The decision has been taken by higher authority, but the far eastern shipping line is in no hurry to give up this stretch of coast where it feels at home. It has gotten used to it; it's sorry. And it is still not clear what parts of the equipment the sailors will allocate to the fishermen and what they will keep for themselves. The Ministry of the Maritime Fleet should be reminded that the new berths must, by as early as the first quarter of 1981, markedly increase the number of fishing vessels unloaded.

Understandably, any port, on receiving the gifts of the sea, must ensure their speedy onward travel. But this latter task is perhaps the most difficult. After all not only do the paths of all types of transport but also sometimes the highly contradictory interests of a whole series of ministries intersect in very port. These are the perpetual departmental junctions criticized, improved and restructured from one year to the next, but whose inveterate ailments remain chronic. Vladivostok, with Nakhodka are no exception here, although as a whole there is already good experience of collaboration between fishermen, sailors, motor transport workers, railroad workers and trade workers. However, the growing freight flows sometimes virtually cancel out these joint contacts.

For instance, the sailors and dockers have only to work flat out for just 3-4 days and the railroad is forced to offend its other clients. And within a week the transport is totally failing to cope with the fishermen's freight.

The question arises: Is it then necessary to militate for an increase in the ports' output capacity? Will the fish caught with such difficulty not remain on the shore? It is vitally necessary to modernize the ports. But here it is necessary at the same time to modernize the Mys Churkina port station in Vladivostok and the Rybniki station in Nakhodka. This urgent question has been on the agenda for a good 13 years now but for the same 13 years the Ministry of Railways has persistently kept quiet about it.

The same disharmony exists at the construction of a fishing port with Troitsa Bay joined by a single-track line with the Transsiberian Railway. Finally the rail workers are not giving permission for the track to be extended to Kholmsk on Sakhalin and cannot decide whether to let through refrigerator cars carrying fish from Kholmsk to Nevelsk station. The steam ferry has long and reliably linked the island with the mainland and a transshipping point in Khomsk and Nevelsk could greatly reduce the load on the Primorye ports. Meanwhile the volume of fish produce processing on Sakhalin has dropped markedly.

For about 10 years now the production of reefers [vagon-lednik] for food products has been halted. To replace these cars, the production of self-contained refrigerator cars has been set up. These cars are eminently suitable, the only trouble is they have not actually reached the far east.

That is why the produce of the Pacific Ocean is still loaded in the old way and sent westward in "tens" and "fives" (units of 10 or 5 refrigerator cars). Yet this convention, invented by rail workers for convenience in work, is having an effect on the supply of fish to small cities which cannot consume, for instance, a trainload of freshly frozen Alaska pollock. So cities like Murom or Balakovo have to wait for months for a unit of cars to be formed and sent in the right direction with the right range in order to obtain the car they want "when convenient."

In 1980 the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry decided to reduce the load on the railroad and planned to transport some of its produce not along the Trans-Siberian Railway but along waterways--directly from the fishing regions, bypassing Vladivostok and Nakhodka, to the Black Sea ports and from there along a short rail "leg" to various cities in the Central Region. But even this alluring plan is not being fulfilled. Figures were an insuperable obstacle on the path of innovation.

The point is that under the new scheme, Dalryba, for instance, will have to pay sizeable sums for the ships' freight charges. And Soyuzrybpromsbyt, which pays for the fish's transport by rail, will, on the other hand, obtain an unjustifiably high profit. Hence the economic discrepancies between the "firms." Obviously, state interests should be the arbiter in this dispute. It is precisely the state, specific calculations show, which profits from maritime shipments. In addition thousands of railcars are released. They then simply do not need to be laden with fish and be driven right across Russia.

In brief, it is high time to begin work on the new alternative, to divide losses and profits between the subdivisions of a single ministry. And this will be a state approach, not a narrowly departmental act, a simple operation resolved in the quiet of offices. And we turn first of all here to A.N. Gugyenko, deputy minister of the fish industry, with whom the far easterners have been conducting a fruitless correspondence for many months.

In the second half of the year, when the mass fishing of saury [sayra], mackerel, sardinops sagax melanosticta [ivasi] and salmon is underway, many floating bases, trawlers, seiners, and onshore combines experience an acute shortage of sailors, workers and specialists. For instance, the fishing fleet of the all-union Dalryba Association now needs hundreds of engineers and technicians of all the fishing professions. Even captains and navigation officers are needed.

But fishing is fishing and the production leaders are undertaking roundabout maneuvers, persuading men returning from a trip to set to sea again, promising generous compensation for unused compensatory time, days off and leave.

Unfortunately, cadres turnover is high at Dalryba enterprises--about 30 percent. After 3 years of work only half the graduates from the VUZes, technical colleges and navigation colleges from the country's Central and western regions remain there. And the more people leave, the harder it is for the those left.

The local soviet and party organs and the Dalryba leadership are making considerable efforts to retain cadres. On returning to land 3,000 fishermen can rest simultaneously in 11 rest houses, 7 tourist bases, and 5 preventive clinics. About 15,000 people receive travel vouchers to the country's best health resorts every year. Concern is on hand, as they say, and that is pleasing. It is no accident, according to sociologists' figures, that only 10-14 percent of all those who leave the sea resign purely because of hardships at sea.

Let us not gloss over awkward points; there is indeed an extremely great need even for ordinary housing, not to mention individual apartments. As a whole, of course, Dalryba spends considerable sums on constructing new apartment blocks and whole residential districts. But what has already been constructed is not always used for its intended purpose. For instance, in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in Vladivostok, of 99,000 square meters of housing financed by fishing enterprises, the "seafaring adventurers" received less than half. And as for Dalmoreprodukt, where 16,000 people work, this share looks most miserly. In 1979 it amounted to 466 square meters, of which young specialists were allocated...36 square meters. A strange attitude toward the work shift of the future.

The problem of housing for fishermen is a paramount one. But the Vlavvladivostokstroy trust, for instance, obstinately refuses to recognize this fact. During the 10th 5-Year Plan it has still not once fulfilled the plan for contract work for the Dalryba enterprises. The construction workers are lagging behind on Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and in Magadanskaya Oblast.

A grave situation has been provoked by the chronic disregard, for many years, of elementary human needs. The old orientation toward seasonal workers with modest everyday needs who required only money has dulled the fishing industry organizers' sense of responsibility and diminished their readiness to resolve urgent problems. Yet it is now a case of retaining cadres, of ensuring their professional development and a solicitous attitude toward people. So far many fishermen are still registered as resident on board ships. And permanently at that.

Is this not the strongest reproach to be levelled against the USSR Ministry of Construction, the other construction ministries, the planning organs and, finally, the fishing industry itself? People may retort that far more capital investments are now being earmarked for housing construction. Indeed, the sums involved run into tens of millions of rubles. But are they always backed up by the necessary materials, machinery, equipment and manpower? The facts frequently attest that they are not. For instance, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry is prepared to supply Dalryba with R200 million specifically for the construction of a microregion on Churkin Cape in Vladivostok. Some 500,000-600,000 square meters of new housing would undoubtedly "count for something" in the city on the ocean. The actual principle of organizing a fishermen's "village" with the maximum degree of comfort and with its own traditions would only help the prestige of a hard profession with its old-style spirit of romance. We should like to hope that the progressive proposal will finally pass the stage of endless negotiation and be implemented in the next 5-year plan.

The state's investments in the Far East are repaid generously. Its further development and the improvement of the fishing workers' working and daily living conditions will undoubtedly make it possible to try more reliable keys to the ocean's gifts and to produce additional tens of thousands of tons of food products and millions of cans of fish.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 OCT-3 NOV

LD020158/LD040254 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 October-3 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

31 October

Kazakhstan has completed the fall sowing plan. Over 2 million hectares have been sown to winter crops, almost 100,000 hectares more than last year. (1130 GMT)

Harvesting of late crops is continuing in Moldavia. Yields of 400 quintals per hectare and more of beet are being obtained. Over 2 million tons of beet have been sent for refining. Corn harvesting is also in progress; it is being cultivated by industrial methods. Yields of 50 quintals per hectare and more are being obtained. Seeds are being laid in, both for use in Moldavia and for sending to the northern parts of the country. In Komratskiy Rayon, in Moldavia, large-scale land improvement work has begun, draining marshland in the Yalpukh River basin. Thousands more hectares of fertile land will be available next season. (1430 GMT)

1 November

Specialists of the Kazakhstan agrochemistry service have started programming plentiful grain harvests for next year. The data-processing and computing center in Alma-Ata has completed drawing up plans for the application of mineral fertilizers on virgin land wheatfields. The Kolos program, proposed by Alma-Ata scientists, has made it possible to start the wide-scale programming of the grain crop harvest in various soil zones of the republic. It is designed for the use of second and third generation computers. Four hundred farms will receive optimum plans for the intensification of grain production based on chemicalization. (0300 GMT)

In Tadzhkistan the average annual cotton production for this 5-year plan, compared to the last one, has increased by 10 percent. Tadzhikistan has already produced about 180,000 tons of this industrial raw material over and above plan. (1500 GMT)

2 November

Syrdarinskaya Oblast has fulfilled its socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state. Some 410,000 tons have arrived at procurement points, of which 80 percent was machine-picked. The oblast has also fulfilled its plan for grain sales to the state and overfulfilled its potato, vegetable, fruit, grape and cucurbit sale plans. (0200 GMT)

Ferganskaya Oblast has completed its cotton sales plan. A record crop of over 6 million tons has already been picked. (2104 GMT)

3 November

In Saratovskaya Oblast machine operators have completed plowing. The soil has been prepared on an area of about 4.5 million hectares, more than planned. Winter crop seedlings are in good condition. [0700 GMT]

EDITORIAL VIEWS CURRENT AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD031657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Rural Workers' Tasks"]

[Text] Work on the country's grainfields is almost finished. The time is approaching when rural workers will sum up the results of their labor in 1980 and in the 5-year plan as a whole. It has been a hard 5-year plan for graingrowers in many areas, the weather having been frequently unpredictable. However, kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives in many oblasts and republics have overcome the difficulties and increased production. Azerbaijan farmers are today reporting to the motherland on the fulfillment of plans and high pledges for the year and the 5-year plan period in terms of the sale of the most important crops to the state.

"A major step forward has been taken in the development of agricultural production," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. "In the current 5-year plan the average annual grain harvest topped 200 million tons for the first time. I would particularly like to mention Kazakhstan which for the fourth time in the 5-year period has sold more than 1 billion poods of grain to the state, thus overfulfilling the 5-year plan. Big successess have been achieved by Krasnodarskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts, each having delivered over the 5-year plan period more than 1 billion poods of grain. The cotton-growing republics have fulfilled the 5-year cotton harvest plan."

Party, soviet and trade union organizations and rural workers have done a lot to develop farming and livestock raising. This has made it possible to increase consumption of field and livestock unit products. At the same time, the level achieved in the production of certain types of products still falls short of Soviet people's growing requirements. A number of cities are having meat and milk supply difficulties. This situation calls for greater attention to be paid to the development of the country's food base. The party sets the task of continuing to invest major capital and physical resources in agriculture.

The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session ratified the plan for the country's economic and social development next year. It envisages an increase in field and livestock unit production and the further intensification of agriculture. Capital investments in the sector will increase, reaching R37.3 billion. More will be spent on developing livestock raising, strengthening livestock units' fodder base and on labor mechanization. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will get 88.6 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or 3.5 million tons more than in the current year. Through state investments it is planned to commission over 1.47 million hectares of irrigated and drained land and expand the area of pastures with water supplies.

The countryside's material and technical base will be further strengthened on a comprehensive basis. At the same time, it is important to make efficient use of existing resources and make greater efforts to ensure the maximum return on the funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment made available. The country has thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which regularly increase production of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk and other produce, year in year out. But there are many farms, rayons and even entire oblasts where capital investments increase but gross production of output does not.

All services relating to the management of the agroindustrial complex must conduct a profound analysis of the economic state of enterprises, study and actively introduce leading workers' experience, progressive techniques and scientific labor organization. It is equally important to give every support to farmers' initiative at local level. Their creative labor will not tolerate the petty tutelage of bureaucracy. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary also to continue to enhance cadres' sense of responsibility, and exactingness as regards the strict fulfillment of plans and observance of labor discipline.

Experience shows that rational methods of management of the sectors in the country's agroindustrial complex help to increase production efficiency and to attain high final results. On this basis, it was decided to elaborate a unified food program. This program is to place under one roof questions relating to the development of agriculture, the industrial sectors serving it and also enterprises engaged in processing, transporting and marketing products. This measure will make it possible to accelerate the production growth rate and increase the effectiveness of capital investments.

Increased agricultural production depends also on the skillful solution of social problems in the countryside. A lot has been done in this area in recent years, but by no means everything. A number of areas are still short of housing, cultural and consumer institutions and good roads. This makes it difficult to form stable collectives and leads to output losses and unproductive use of equipment and other resources. Party, soviet and economic organs must solve problems relating to the reorganization of the countryside vigorously and thoroughly, using all means at their disposal.

Party organizations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises in the country's agroindustrial complex are now faced with new, important tasks. Mass political and organizational work must focus on problems relating to further increasing output and strengthening all components of the food complex. Special attention must be devoted to livestock raising, to increasing weight gains and milk yields. The quest for reserves and the use of leading workers' experience--these questions must always be on the party committee agenda.

We are now in the final stage of the agricultural year. Rural workers are increasingly focusing attention on the wintering of livestock and on preparations for the next harvest. They are fully resolved to mark the 26th Leninist party congress with labor achievements and to give the motherland more field and livestock unit products. They are spurred on to new successes by the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 63d anniversary of Great October!

--Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers: Increase production efficiency!

--Make better use of land, equipment and fertilizers!

--The next harvest must be given maximum attention and concern!

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY, MEETS WITH VASILYEV

LD311013 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 October 1980 carries on pages 1-2 an AZERINFORM report on USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister N.F. Vasilyev's 15 October Baku presentation of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testimonial to Azerbaijan for increasing production and procurements of livestock products in the 1979-1980 winter period. The report, entitled "Toward New Successes in Livestock Raising," contained a 4,500-word account of G.A. Aliyev's speech at the presentation. In the account of his speech Aliyev lists the republic's agricultural successes, gives detailed figures for livestock raising output with examples of leading farms and then pinpoints the tasks to be fulfilled in different areas.

The same paper carries on page 2 an AZERINFORM report on USSR Minister N.F. Vasilyev's 3-day stay in Azerbaijan. "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee N.F. Vasilyev had a conversation with G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee," the report says.